

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 149.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM ALL STATE-INTERFERENCE.
ENDOWMENT OF THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

THE ANNUAL AUTUMNAL PUBLIC MEETING of the above Association, will be held at **PINSBURY CHAPEL, MOORFIELDS**, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 4th of **OCTOBER**. The Chair will be taken by **EDWARD MIALI, Esq.**, at **SEVEN o'Clock**.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHLETIC, 189, Strand.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) September 21, JAMES JOHN GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., will deliver the **FIRST** of a **COURSE OF THREE LECTURES** on the **PHYSICS OF HUMAN NATURE**, and will continue the same on the succeeding **THURSDAYS** until completed. To commence at **EIGHT o'Clock**.

Admission—Members free on producing their Tickets, with the privilege of obtaining Tickets for their Friends at Sixpence each. Non-Subscribers, One Shilling.
189, Strand, Sept. 20, 1848. **P. BERLYN, Secretary.**

JOHN O'NEILL—On **MONDAY, September 25**, a **TEA-PARTY and PUBLIC MEETING** (Tea at half-past Five, and Chair taken at Seven o'Clock) will take place at the **TEMPERANCE HALL, 12, Little Portland-street, Regent-street**, for the benefit of **JOHN O'NEILL**, Author of a Poem, "The Blessings of Temperance," now 72 years of age, and unable to work. The Committee of the Fitzroy Teetotal Association, who have taken this plan to make his case known, will be glad to receive any donation for the Author in his old age, or give information by calling on **J. P. Draper, 88, Great Titchfield-street**, or **G. Miller, 33, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square**.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

THE PROTESTANT DISSIDENTS' ALMANACK for 1849. All ADVERTISEMENTS intended for this Almanack ought to be sent immediately to the

Publisher, **JOHN SNOW**, Paternoster-row. The sale for 1848 was upwards of **THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND** copies. A circulation of **TWENTY-THOUSAND** is guaranteed to Advertisers. A more desirable medium for Advertising Schools, Life Assurance Offices, Literature, and General Business, cannot be presented.

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If the times in which we live are politically portentous, it may with equal truth be said, as regards our own beloved country, that they are socially auspicious; especially in reference to the progress of public opinion, as to the reformatory and conservative power of education, and the means which are in active operation to extend its benign advantages throughout the range of civil society. The seed of moral and religious instruction has been scattered broadcast through the land, and will assuredly (under the Divine blessing) bring forth fruit abundantly after its kind. There abound among us Infant and Orphan Schools, where the offspring of poverty and misfortune are nurtured and trained aright, ere yet the embryo mind is intelligent of evil;—Sunday Schools, where the influence of weekly contact with many an unholty and corrupting scene, is counteracted by the hallowed and hallowing principles of Scriptural truth;—Ragged Schools, where self-denying devoted men endure the affronts and assaults of juvenile ruffians—gathered from the haunts of improvidence, profligacy, and vice—in order to grasp the gem of human intellect, and divest it of its impure and vitiating foldings. This they have accomplished, and, (as we have lately heard from the eloquent lips of their distinguished patron), so successfully, that the example of reclaimed children has, in numerous instances, effected a complete reformation in the manners and conduct of the parent, friend, or associate: thus demonstrating the power and importance of education as hopeful sources of security for our land.

But whilst we have been stimulated, by the sad consequences of long neglect, to energetic action on behalf of the poor and outcast, have we not been stationary and inert as regards the instruction of youth in the middle rank of society, which is unquestionably the happiest and most favourable for the cultivation of our moral and intellectual nature,—the depository of every public and domestic virtue,—and where, as the home of our best affections, existence finds its most attractive and almost romantic charm? Our academies are, for the most part, too subject to scholastic routine, and partake too much of a trade character: they are, in the main, deficient of that paternal care, under which obedience is yielded and propriety sustained, through a created and cultivated sense of what is right.

The aim of the Conductors of the BRIGHTON SCHOOL is to prove the value of a system in which the inculcation of sound Bible principles, and useful elevated knowledge, will be associated with an earnest affectionate government, calculated to render the educational probation one of delight to their pupils, and to instil and cherish in their minds the love of whatever is fit and good.

For Prospectuses, apply to the **Rev. ROBERT WINTER, 47, East-street, Brighton.**

Brighton, July 20th, 1848.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted

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JUBILEE FUND.

THE Committee beg to call the attention of the Friends of the Religious Tract Society to its entrance on its Jubilee year. This auspicious era presents a suitable occasion to plead for special and generous contributions, as a grateful acknowledgment of past success, and as a means of enabling the Committee to improve the events which are providentially transpiring around us.

The sum annually raised by our country for the great cause of Christian Missions, is comparatively small; yet the Society's free contributions are only about one-eighth part of that sum, being under £6,000 a-year. Such an income is altogether insufficient to meet the urgent demands of Great Britain and Ireland, and its colonies, to which one-half is appropriated; while the other half is cheerfully granted to aid the devoted missionaries of all denominations in their labours.

Never since the formation of the Religious Tract Society has it possessed such opportunities of extensive usefulness as are now opening before it. The resolutions of the Annual Meeting directed special attention to Ireland and France, and a sum much larger than the Society can secure by ordinary means could be efficiently devoted to the circulation of religious truth in those lands. But will Christians confine their efforts within such limits? Since the preparation of the Society's Report, Italy, Prussia, parts of Austria, and Hungary, have undergone mighty changes, and present a strong claim on the liberal and persevering efforts of the Christian church.

The followers of Christ throughout Continental Europe are looking to this country for help in the hour of need. They behold her still unmoved amidst the desolations of kingdoms. They rejoice that God is pleased to defend and preserve her in peace. Let the Christian public come forward promptly, and generously, that the Committee may, by suitable publications, make known to the people of Ireland and France, and of other lands hitherto inaccessible to religious effort, "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God," which is our best dependence for national greatness and safety.

The Jubilee offerings which may be presented to the Society will be devoted to the interesting objects which have been noticed in this address; unless any one of them should be preferred, in which case the contribution will be specifically appropriated, according to the wish of the donor.

The Committee have arranged for the preparation of a volume containing a historical sketch of the Society's labours to the conclusion of its Jubilee year, which will furnish a variety of interesting statements connected with its past operations, and give a view of its present position and future prospects. A copy of this volume will be presented to every donor of one guinea, and upwards, to the Jubilee Fund.

The following Contributions to the Jubilee Fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Committee:—

Contributions previously acknowledged.....£1,295 7s. 6d.

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Contributions will be thankfully received by the Society's Officers, No. 56, Paternoster-row, London.

EMIGRATION and COLONIZATION.

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One Duck Frock.
One Scotch Cap.
One Hat.
Twelve Striped Cotton Shirts.
Two Pair Shoes.
Six Handkerchiefs.
Twelve Cotton Hose.
Six Towels.
Razors, Shaving Box, Strop, & Glass.
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The amount of printing and paper given for the price charged, it is believed, has not been equalled by any other publication of this age of cheapness; but the feature of QUANTITY would be but a small recommendation if, in the present work, QUALITY had not been combined throughout; and it is, therefore, hoped that this book will be found on all accounts

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Adam, our father	Emanuel	Holy, and just	The Sinner's only plea	Vital spark of heavenly Dying Christian	
Before the great Jehovah's bar	Judgment	Holy, holy, holy Lord	Sanctus	We sing his love who once	Trumpet
Beyond the glittering stary skies	Poland	In God's own house	Sydenham	Why do the heathen Wootton-under-edge	
Before Jehovah's awful throne	Denmark	If friendless in the vale of-tears	Sudbury	THIRTY-THREE CHAUNTS.	
Behold what sweet reviving	Hawkestone	Lovely Redeemer	Dr. Arnold	Arise, O Lord Introductory Sentence	
Father, how wide thy glory shines	Camden	Not all the blood of beasts	Upton	Blessed is the people	
From all that dwell	Denbigh	Oh for a closer walk	Woburn Abbey	Pray for the peace of Jerusalem	
Guilty and vile before my God	Penitence	Our Lord is risen from the dead	Cheshunt	There is a river	
Great God, whose universal	Walworth	Plung'd in a gulf	Greenwich	The Lord loveth	
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 149.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A BREAKWATER FOR BANKRUPT LANDLORDISM.

IF conclusion were ever established by the concurrent testimony of competent, impartial, and independent witnesses, it must be held to be proved that the main source of Irish beggary, and, as a natural consequence, Irish discontent, is to be found in the ruinous conditions on which the soil in that country is, for the most part, held. They are such as to smother hope, and render the birth of enterprise impossible. It is not necessary now to inquire how the present state of affairs has been brought about—whether by the extravagance of the existing or of any foregoing generation. The result is all that concerns us—and a most disastrous one it is. The bulk of landed property in Ireland is owned by men who have no interest in the improvement of their estates—mere life annuitants upon lands hopelessly in pawn—nominally in the receipt of large rents, the greater portion of which is swallowed up as annual interest on incumbrances—without capital to invest—until last session without liberty to sell—holding a position than which human ingenuity could devise none surer for preventing the application of labour to one of the most bountiful soils which Europe can boast of. There they are—devoid of all motive to develop the resources of the country they call theirs—surrounded by a teeming population whom they cannot employ—conscious of no responsibility because utterly incapacitated from usefully discharging their duties—as effectually, although involuntarily, cursing the earth with barrenness, and withering up the sinews of industry, as if heaven had given them the power, and hell had prompted the disposition to read backwards the beneficent laws of nature.

What should a dense agricultural population be under such a proprietary? Diligence, thrift, providence, contentment, would be out of place. Fierce competition for the tenancy of just enough land out of which to extract a coarse and scanty subsistence, and, of course, as the result of the common necessity, rents high enough to eat up the whole of the produce over and above what the absolute cravings of hunger require—hovels not fit for the shelter of cattle, and all the filthy habits which life in such places is sure to engender—clothing, a wretched apology scarcely able to conceal nakedness, and quite insufficient to insure warmth, or comfort—idleness and improvidence because labour can find no scope, and forethought no motive, for exercise—mendicancy, followed as a reputable and even a national calling—easy susceptibility to the pretensions of every empiric whose promises are sufficiently large, and whose boasts are sufficiently impudent—these, the characteristics of the Irish peasantry, are but the natural and necessary complement of that other evil—bankrupt landlordism. Our oligarchy may attempt to disguise the truth as they will—but the remedy for this anomalous and ruinous state of things must sweep away that entire framework of statutory law which has been erected to hinder

land from passing with ease, speed, and certainty, from debtors to creditors. Property, in the soil must be put upon a level with property in money or in merchandise—liable to change hands for the discharge of debts—in a word, accessible to all who have a claim against it.

The little, trumpery Whig measures, which have recognised this great necessity, only to evade it, show how consciously interested our aristocracy are in maintaining the present privileges of landlordism, as nearly as possible intact. The all but inalienable tenure of the soil by their class, however burdened by incumbrances, and locked up against improvement, lies at the basis of their continued ascendancy as an "order." Solvent and insolvent nobles are all in one boat—and the peril in which bankrupt landowners place the worth and repute of blood, station, title, and the laws of inheritance, quickens in the whole class a desire to avoid by any means, the loosening of that foundation upon which their power must ultimately rest. Free the land—and the institution of primogeniture, in Ireland at least, will crumble to pieces in a few years. The substantial pedestal upon which aristocracy places its peculiar claims, will, in that country, be shivered to atoms. Scarcely an estate will remain to give significance and weight to a family title. Bankrupt landlordism, consequently, must be sustained at all hazards—and bankrupt landlordism implies a squalid, miserable, discontented, and turbulent peasantry.

The scheme for permanently endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland, is meant as a breakwater for bankrupt landlordism. It is not pretended that it will feed the hungry, clothe the naked, stimulate the idle, employ the industrious, or soothe the wretched. Priestly influence can avail nothing for these purposes—nothing, at all events like simple, straightforward, honest legislation. But if the priests cannot remove the causes of discontent, it is felt that they can fan it into a flame, and imagined they can soothe it into submission. Dependent for their bread no longer upon the offerings of their flocks, but upon the provision of the State, it is calculated that their sympathies will be gradually transferred from the peasantry to the gentry—and the privileges of property will be more indulgently cared for than the rights of an indigent people. With their connivance, or perhaps in the absence of their stern reprobation, an insolvent land proprietary may manage for some years longer to enjoy the consideration and deference usually granted to the lords of ample domains, without being compelled to discharge the responsibilities of their station, and without being able, in consequence of their embarrassments, to put upon the land the labour which it yearly claims, and which it would abundantly repay. The grand measure of the Whigs, cordially supported by the Tories, and finding favour with many of the Radicals, is an ingenious experiment for making tolerable an agrarian system in Ireland, the product of which cannot but continue to be, as it ever has been, a national mass of wretchedness, such as humanity itself sickens to gaze upon.

We boldly put it to the consciences of those members of the House of Commons who rejoice in the name of the *People's* party, whether the foregoing line of remark is not substantially well-founded. We ask them whether anything can be much worse, much more absurd and pernicious, than the present position of landlordism in Ireland. We challenge them to deny, and to support that denial by even a plausible argument, that the endowment of the priests is calculated to give a fresh and easier tenure of their present privileges, to the embarrassed owners of the soil in the sister country. We aver our belief that a moment's thought on their part will be sufficient to convince them that such a result *cannot but prolong* the physical depression of the peasantry, and most of the moral evils which are its natural efflorescence. Well! if we can prevent it, they shall not support this heartless and cruel hoax of the oligarchy, under the colours of liberalism. Not all their

sneers at the bigotry of saints can hide from their constituencies the ready service they are rendering to self-seeking factions. The measure is not projected for the people of Ireland—but by and for the landed interest of Ireland. It is, as we have said, a great practical lie—a clever but shameless specimen of political thimble-rigging—a professed boon to a miserable nation, but a real favour to those who keep them miserable—a magnificent hocus-pocus designed to cover from the fate it deserves a proven and most devastating mischief—a breakwater for bankrupt landlordism.

SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—ANTI-ANNUITY-TAX LEAGUE.

(From our Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, Sept. 18th, 1848.

The Edinburgh journals of last week announce that the Scottish Anti-state-church Association intend to send out a deputation to re-organize the Dissenters of Scotland on the Voluntary question. Should this design be carried into effect, it will be the first effort of the kind that has ever been made by a Scottish Voluntary Church Association. During the former agitation on the Voluntary question there was certainly no lack of public speaking in all parts of the country. Public meetings were held, lectures were delivered, and the champions on both sides not unfrequently met in the same arena and carried on the warfare face to face. But we had, properly speaking, no deputations. The Scottish Central Board, a body that was instituted to direct the movements of the whole Voluntary Dissenters in the country, never even employed so much as a lecturer to visit the principal towns and extend their principles.

What effect will be produced by this contemplated movement remains to be seen, but few persons can have any hesitation in admitting that some step is urgently required to stimulate the energies of the Voluntary Dissenters of Scotland. At present they occupy a most inglorious position. They have stripped themselves of the honours which they had formerly won, and they are now content to be pointed at with the finger of scorn and contempt. They have allowed the scores of Voluntary Church Associations which once existed in the country to become to all intents and purposes extinct. They have suspended the assaults against our Church Establishment at the very time when it had become more weak and vulnerable than it had ever been since the Revolution. They have so long ceased to spread a knowledge of their principles that a generation has grown up in comparative darkness. Instead of occupying the "vantage ground" which they once did, they have slunk into the shades of obscurity, and thus given encouragement to designing and unprincipled politicians to abridge their liberties, to fleece them of their money, to extend the sinful and pernicious principles of Church Establishments, and to threaten them with still further aggressions. Edinburgh is the only city in Scotland which has not for a number of years been wholly silent and inoperative on the great "question of questions." One of its Voluntary associations at least never ceased to labour and contend so far as it could; but its efforts were crippled from the want of support, and it was frowned on by that section of Scottish Dissenters who preferred currying favour with the Free Kirk rather than labouring to extend their principles and to demolish the withered, blasted, and pernicious trunk of a church establishment which had been left in our country. In the spring of this year, this old and faithful society was re-organized, and assumed the title of the "Scottish Anti-state-church Association." It has since then set a good example of diligence and zeal, but apparently as yet without effect. No Voluntary church meeting has in consequence been anywhere held, and, so far as I know, only one lecture on the Voluntary principle has been delivered, and the credit of this is due to the Dissenters of the town of Stirling, who bestirred themselves, and procured the services of Dr. Young, of Perth, one of the most zealous, judicious, and consistent Dissenters in Scotland. Had we a dozen of such men, our country, in respect to the Voluntary question, would not long lie in the unworthy position in which she stands at this day. Edinburgh, of late, has presented the most striking and exciting exhibitions of the tyranny and injustice essentially inherent in a church establishment that it is almost possible to give. The goods of its citizens have been spoiled, their lives endangered, and their persons imprisoned. The demon

car of ecclesiastical oppression has been driven with a high hand over the souls and bodies of our Dissenting population, and numerous victims now lie wounded, pillaged, and outraged. Englishmen met and expressed their sympathy and their indignation at the ungodly treatment inflicted on the citizens of Edinburgh, embodied their opinions in firm and decided resolutions, and transmitted them, both to individuals and to associations in this city, but not a single meeting was held, nor a single resolution passed on this subject in any part of Scotland. Glasgow, once so spirited and active in the Voluntary cause, not only remained quiescent and inactive, but without a single word of remonstrance, allowed the goods of our plundered citizens to be brought into its public marts—goods which not a man in Edinburgh was found foolhardy and degraded enough to sell or to purchase, and which had to be escorted out of our city by strong detachments of cavalry, infantry, and policemen, to protect them from the righteous fury of an enraged populace. Verily there is need of a deputation, and I trust the labours of the one about to be sent forth by the Scottish Anti-state-church Association will have the effect of re-awakening the energies of our Scottish Dissenters, and inducing them to take a position more worthy of their former achievements, and the goodness of the principles which they pretend to hold.

The Anti-annuity-tax League, as I observe from a circular which it has issued, is busily engaged in collecting funds to carry on the warfare. A considerable sum has been already realized, but I fear it comes greatly short of what might have been expected. A mighty reluctance is very generally exhibited by our citizens to give money for any useful public purpose; but let us have some contemptible exhibition by which the senses are gratified for a moment—the capers of Tom Thumb or the warblings of Jenny Lind—and instantly thousands of pounds are lavishly expended. A writer in the *Scottish Press* states, that the League is preparing a remonstrance to the members and adherents of the Established Church on the subject of the Annuity-tax. This is a proper step. There are several pleas incessantly urged by Churchmen, and a portion of Dissenters, in favour of the tax, which ought at once to be grappled with and satisfactorily refuted. The strong objections advanced by those who are opposed to the tax, both on political and religious grounds, should also be firmly and convincingly reasserted. This, however, no doubt will be done. It is, however, somewhat amusing to see this writer, who is generally supposed to be the Rev. Andrew Robertson, of Stow, venturing to counsel the League against any dereliction of principle. He perhaps imagines that the League is a voluntary church society. It may be true that its operations tend in a direction somewhat similar; but its fundamental principle is neither more nor less than the entire abolition of the Annuity-tax; and its supporters consist of persons of all religious opinions and ecclesiastical politics—Churchmen, "Frees," and Voluntaries. For my part, I conceive that he may give himself very little concern about the League abandoning his principle. Let the inhabitants give it a hearty and a competent support, and I have no fear whatever that it will make any abatement in its demands, or cease its contentings till the object for which it was established has been completely attained. John S. Lefevre, Esq., who has been appointed a commissioner by the Government, to inquire into the Annuity-tax, will be in Edinburgh, it is expected, about the middle of next month, the exact day of his arrival having not yet been fixed. The League is therefore exerting itself to procure proper evidence to lay before him. The working of this obnoxious tax will then, no doubt, be probed to the bottom, and laid bare in all its hideous deformity. Its fraudulent enactment, its gross injustice, and its injurious results, are, in fact, abundantly apparent already, and cannot stand for a moment before an enlightened and impartial investigation, and consequently it is the opinion of Joseph Hume and others that the Government will be obliged to remove both it and the Ministers' Money in Ireland at the same time.

MARRIAGES AT CHURCH AND CHAPEL.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

We have been much amused and a little surprised at the conclusion which the *Morning Herald* has drawn from a table in the Report for 1846 of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. This table is as follows:—

In the year ending the 31st of December, 1846, the marriages (in England) were thus celebrated:—

In Established Church	130,509
In Dissenting Chapels	7,669
In Romish Chapels	3,027
In Registers' Office	4,167

The inference which our high-church contemporary draws from these figures, and in which he is cordially joined by that warm opponent of Dissent and manufactures, the *Standard*, is thus expressed:—

Ten years having now elapsed since the commencement of the present system—and there being scarcely a Dissenting meeting-house in the realm not duly "licensed to celebrate marriages"—we may conclude that these facts give us a just idea of the respective strength of these various bodies. In every 1,452 of our population, therefore, we find professedly attached to

The Church of England	1,305
Dissenters	76
Romanists	30
Socialists, &c.	41

The *Herald*, in the hour of triumph, feels some qualms arising from the nature of the weapon with which it has been achieved, and therefore makes the following modest and handsome allowances to soothe its complaining conscience:—

Doubtless this view is more favourable to the Church than truth would warrant. Many have married "according to the rites of the Church," who were not sincerely attached to that communion. Old habit, and the want of any preference for Dissent, induced many to "go to Church to be married," who never entered the Church on any other occasion. Still, the preponderance of the Church is so great, that after allowing largely for these indifferent adherents, there will yet remain a proportion of ten or twelve to one!

"Doubtless," as the *Herald* observes of its own figures, "this (modified) view is more favourable to the Church than truth would warrant,"—so much more favourable as to render it incomprehensible how two respectable journals can have erected such an edifice of jubilation on a basis so utterly inadequate for its support. There are two objections to the conclusion of our contemporaries,—1st, that it is not fairly deducible from the figures furnished by the Registrar-General; and 2nd, that it is in direct contradiction to facts established on incontestable evidence.

In the first place, it is not true that "scarcely a Dissenting meeting-house in the realm is unlicensed to celebrate marriages." If the *Herald* will apply at the Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street, he will learn that with respect to the largest Dissenting community, the Wesleyans, the proportion of their chapels "duly licensed" for the above purpose is very small compared with the whole number of their places of worship, and that only recently has the prejudice in favour of keeping up an imaginary connexion with the Establishment by marrying at its altars begun to yield to the dictates of convenience and natural preference.

One truth does the *Herald* utter upon this point, which applies more or less to members of all Dissenting bodies: it states that "many have been married according to the rites of the Church of England, who were not sincerely attached to that communion;" and in referring to "old habits" as a chief cause of this, it is also perfectly correct. Men and women have been accustomed, particularly in country districts, to regard the parish church as part and parcel of the neighbourhood in which their lives have been passed; their ancestors, from time immemorial, were joined in the bonds of marriage within its walls; and it requires some little reflection to recall to mind the fact that the law gave those ancestors, whatever their personal predilections, no option of marrying elsewhere than in the Established Church. "Old habit" and association, aided by this want of reflection, yet prompt many Dissenters to kneel once in their lives at the accustomed altar: but a sense of the claims of consistency and natural preference yearly growing stronger, have led to a progressively large annual increase in the number of parties married "not according to the rites of the English Church;" and we cannot doubt that the process will go on until it shall become as common for Dissenters to have the ceremony performed in their own places of worship as it is for members of the Establishment to resort to Church for the same purpose. Any argument, therefore, as to comparative numbers, founded upon the Registrar-General's report on this particular, is altogether untenable; it takes no due account of the various causes which swell the numbers married at Church, and reduce those united at other places of worship.

[Our contemporary thus shows, from trustworthy statistics, the absurdity of the *Herald*'s statements. Although the facts have before appeared in our columns, the importance of the subject will warrant their repetition.]

In a speech on the Bishopric of Manchester Bill, delivered in the House of Commons on the 13th of July, 1847, by Mr. Horsman, M.P. for Cockerham—a gentleman more familiar, perhaps, than any other with the statistics of the English Establishment—we are informed that there are in England and Wales "13,154 churches and chapels, and 16,000 clergymen." What, then, is the number of Dissenting places of worship within the same limits? The question is answered in detail by a note to the first of the "Crosby-hall Lectures on Education," published in a volume at the beginning of the present year. It is worth the careful study of the *Morning Herald* and the *Standard*, because it rests on authorities the correctness of which is above dispute. The note appears at pages 43-4 of the above-named work, and is as follows:—

The following table of Nonconformist places of worship in England and Wales has been compiled with care from the official publications of nearly all the religious bodies mentioned for the year 1847:—

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS IN ENGLAND.			
Wesleyan Methodist	3,000	Methodist New Connexion	277
Independent	1,800	Unitarian	220
Baptist	1,435	Orthodox Presbyterian	147
Primitive Methodist	1,421	Lady Huntingdon's	30
Roman Catholic	540	Inghamites, New Jerusalem	
Bible Christian	391	leu Church, and various	
Quaker	346	(estimated)	500
Wesleyan Association	316		
			Total.....10,423

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS IN WALES.			
Calvinistic Methodist	759	Wesleyan Association	6
Independent	640	Primitive Methodist	12
Baptist	312	Various minor sects (supposed)	80
Wesleyan	469		
Unitarian	30		
Quaker	9		
			Total.....2,317

SUMMARY.	
Chapels in England	10,123
Ditto in Wales	2,317
Total.....	12,740

Besides the above there are many preaching places. For example—The Primitive Methodists, in their annual report, say that the 1,421 chapels mentioned above are "Connexional chapels," in addition to which they have 3,340 "rented chapels." The Wesleyan Association also mention 215 "preaching-places, rooms, &c." The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and perhaps all the other bodies, have also preaching-rooms and stations, in addition to the chapels enumerated.

The comparison may be summarily stated thus:—

Churches and chapels of the Establishment	13,154
Chapels of Dissenters	12,740

Majority for the Church 414

The most expert of calculators will certainly with as much ease perform the quadrature of the circle as demonstrate from these figures "the preponderance of the Church" to be "so great, that after allowing largely for indifferent adherents, there will yet remain a proportion of ten or twelve to one" in her favour! We readily admit that the numbers of places of worship may not bear the same relative proportion as the numbers of their attendants respectively; and we are inclined to think, after making due allowance for the Dissenting preaching-places, rooms, &c., not included in the above table, that the proportion of Churchmen in England and Wales is somewhat larger than that of Dissenters. In October last, when writing on this subject, we mentioned four to three as probably the relative proportions: we are inclined to think our estimate on that occasion of the numerical preponderance of Churchmen somewhat too high; but if not, how absurd, after the figures above adduced, is the boast of the Tory journals, as to their ten or twelve to one!

ECCELESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENT.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY ON THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

(From the *Christian Times*.)

On August 21st, the Diet at Frankfort commenced the discussion of those articles of the project of the fundamental rights which relate to the question of religion. We have received the following account of the proceedings from our German correspondent:—

In the debate of the 21st ultimo, we had the remarkable spectacle of a Catholic layman (Jordan, of Marburg), and a Catholic priest (Tafel, of Swei-brücker), openly opposing the entire independence of their own church, and that on the ground of the unrestrained hierarchical despotism which would then ensue. The first stated his conviction, that the clergy (who are, said he, the church, *de facto*), both Catholic and Protestant, would evince themselves intolerant and dogmatical whenever they had the power; and that there was no want of will, on either side, to re-erect the scaffold or the stake, in defence of Papal bulls on the one hand, or of symbolical books on the other.

The priest spoke to the full as plainly. "The hierarchy," said he, "seeks to obtain the independence of the Church, only in order the more securely to tyrannize over the people." "For years have I noted voices becoming increasingly clamorous, in favour of ecclesiastical rule and supremacy, and on this ground I oppose an entire severance of Church and State. Were, indeed, a synodical constitution granted to the Church, the choice of their pastors given to the congregations, and their original right to manage the property of the Church restored to its members, then would I vote for the complete emancipation of the Church from all State control." "But unless these radical changes could be introduced, the independence of the Church would be but another name for hierarchical despotism and lay enslavement!"

Both these speeches elicited much applause, especially that of Jordan, which was repeatedly interrupted by cries of "bravo." And as both speakers gave an unqualified opinion in favour of the abrogation of any privileged State Church, the consequent equality of all religious confessions in respect of civil rights, and the undoubted claim of every German citizen to avow, practise, and promulgate his religious sentiments, without further limitation than the avoidance of everything *contra bonas mores*, their desire to retain a certain degree of State surveillance made the stronger impression.

The Baden deputy, Weleker, likewise opposed complete ecclesiastical independence, on the ground of its probable abuse to the re-introduction of Jesuit nunneries and convents. "If," said he, "a really German Church were realizable, I should willingly concede an entire independence; but when a foreign ecclesiastical power can be brought into play, then the liberty of the subject imperatively demands the retention of the *jus circa sacra*, since there is reason to fear that many see in the prospective independence of their Church only a favourable opening for blessing us with a deluge of Jesuit morals and institutions." To guard against so dreadful an evil, let us moderate our wishes to the establishment of a friendly reciprocity of action between Church and State, and the legalized security of every German citizen, in unassailable freedom of conscience. But the subjection of every public association (and the Church as such) to the State, is indispensable, as affording a court of appeal against hierarchical aggression!

In the debate of the 24th, the ultra-Montane party showed its determination not to fall without striking a blow; and the Bavarian representative, Sepp, threw down the Popish gauntlet with great boldness, declaiming on the democratic nature of the Roman Catholic Church, and the freedom enjoyed within its pale—a freedom which he afterwards explained to them, the liberty to believe or not at pleasure, provided outward conformity were observed! "Why dread church domination in our day!" he exclaimed, "when the head of Catholicism has himself surrendered the political rudder into the hands of his ministers? If the State cannot maintain itself, in coincidence with Church freedom, then let it fall! It will be no loss to the world. And a confession

which cannot stand without State protection, let it fall, too! Its loss is as little to be deplored!"

Such sentiments from the Bavarian Jesuit may well elude the question, "Is Saul also among the prophets?" But clever, sophistical, and deceptive (to those who knew not the speaker's Jesuit intrigues, when Von Abel guided the politics of Bavaria) as this speech was, its wishes were speedily unravelled by the next speaker, Nauwark, who, after some cutting sarcasms on the present liberality of the ultra-Montanes, powerfully advocated the independence of all religious communities, on the ground that hierarchical aggression is sufficiently guarded against, by putting all confessions on an equality, and making civil rights independent of any religious profession. "The State," said he, "must be of no religion, but let us not be so deeply misunderstood, as to be supposed advocates of infidelity or immorality! Far from it. But religion is, and ever must remain, a personal affair; and religious societies, like other societies, must be left to form and to govern themselves. If any religious societies transgress the laws, the courts are open, let it be tried, and, if guilty, punished. If any one refuses to do the duty of a citizen, from rash or pretended religious scruples, he will justly forfeit the benefit of that citizenship, as a consequence of breach of his part of the compact. His outward act is all we have to do with. It is an old device to cry 'Religion is in danger!' and those who identify the Church, as now constituted, with religion may have cause for the cry; but I hold a very different opinion. Give freedom to all!—aye, even to the Jesuits! I fear them not when perfect liberty of conscience is enjoyed. In such circumstances they will be harmless. Nay more, I anticipate their downfall and annihilation. Neither temporal nor spiritual power has hitherto been able to destroy them. Let us try what freedom—but mark me, the freedom of all—can effect against the order! The Roman Church itself will become democratic, if we do but enable its members to develop their independent tendencies. An amendment is already prepared, which shall propose the restoration of all spiritual appointments to those over whom their ministrations shall be exercised. And thus the usurpation of ages, by which the State arrogated to itself the power of conferring, and the Papal Chair that of confirming, clerical appointments, will be cancelled, and the congregations reinstated in their inalienable ecclesiastical privileges. With confessional equality, proselytism becomes harmless; for priestcraft draws its chief poison from the concealment—publicity gives a death-blow to its machinations! You talk of the danger of division and sectarianism. Has State patronage, or even monopoly, prevented confessional conflict or ensured unity? The very reverse! Give free equality, and you remove the bone of contention, and reduce controversy to its just aim, conviction—and its legitimate weapon, persuasion! *He that fears for his religion, when left without human protection, either doubts its high origin or God's providential care of truth; and this is the high road to atheism.*

The debate was resumed on the 24th and 28th ult., when several Roman Catholics demurred against the proposed innovation, of committing the choice of the pastors to the congregations, as being inconsistent with the fundamental laws of the Roman Church. In reply to this Rosser, of Oels, demanded, whether the honourable member had forgotten, that up to the time of Hildebrand (1073) the Popes themselves owed their election to the *vox populi*.

It is, however, deserving of special notice, that, although many distinguished statesmen have avowed an honest desire to limit Church independence, by reserving to Government a right of surveillance and occasional interference for the protection of the subject (a political problem much easier to state than to solve) still not one voice has been raised in the German Parliament in favour of an endowment and dominant sect. A state of things indeed wholly incompatible with that equality of religious privilege for which so large a majority contend.

The question, however, is left for the moment in abeyance; it having been agreed to bring it again to the vote, when the congenial question of Church and school connexion come under discussion.

At the sitting of Sept. 11th, the Assembly, after a long discussion about the order of putting the question, divided on sec. 14 of the "fundamental rights." The section as it now stands, after a first division, is as follows:—

Sec. 14. Every religious community (church) orders and administers its affairs independently; but it remains, like every other society in the State, subject to the laws of the State.—Carried.

No one religious community enjoys, by means of the State, privileges above the rest. Moreover, there exists no State Church.—Carried.

New Religious communities may be formed; it is not necessary that their confession be acknowledged by the State.—Carried.

The principal rejected motions were:—

Existing religious communities and the new ones which are formed are, as such, independent of the power of the State. They order and administer their affairs independently.—Noes, 357; ayes, 99.

The pastors and presbyters of the communes are chosen and appointed by the communes, without the confirmation of the State being necessary thereto.—Noes, 320; ayes, 134.

The publication of ecclesiastical decrees is subject to those laws only which attach to all other acts of publication.—Rejected.

THE CHURCH QUESTION IN PRUSSIA.—The Diet of Berlin, after long discussions, has determined the question of the relations of the Church with the schools in a sense contrary to the wishes of the Prussian Catholics. It has established the principle

of their total separation. Institutions for primary instruction will be submitted to elective authorities, and consequently freed from the direct influence of the State. Of these commissions, ecclesiastics of every confession may be members, and the religious instruction will be directed by *cures* and by the ministers of the various confessions. On the other hand, the Diet has declared inviolable the landed and funded property belonging to the Catholic Church and the Reformed Communions, as well as to all other religious sects or corporations whatever.

CANTON DE VAUD.—The Council of State has completed its persecution of Pastor Esperandieu, by his forcible deportation. On the 30th ult., in the absence of a warrant from the competent judge, the Préfet's bailiff, with six *gendarmes* and a locksmith, broke open the door of his room, and marched him through the city to the Préfet's house, where he was thrust into a carriage, for which he was made to pay, and driven off. Before his departure he apprised the *juge de paix* of the circumstances, formally complaining of the violation of his dwelling and of his arbitrary arrest, and demanding justice. The case of MM. Porta and Margot was carried, on the fifth instant, before the Court of Cassation, which unanimously acquitted the defendants, ordering the costs and expenses to be placed to the account of the State. This is the third instance of the kind. One of the other cases was that of M. Burnier, formerly an advocate, but now engaged in agriculture, who being arraigned for holding an illegal religious meeting, pleaded his own cause, and was acquitted. In a pamphlet, published in the form of a letter to his judges, he puts one point of his defence with equal ingenuity and force. The legislator, he contends, has no right to make whatever laws he pleases. The Vaudois, in particular, cannot admit laws contrary to the commandments of God, since they profess to be a Christian people. But, if this be so—if the legislator may not ordain the transgression of the sixth or the seventh Commandment—if he may not forbid the belief of the Gospel, neither may he forbid obedience to any precept of the Bible, as for instance, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

THE POPE AND PROTESTANTISM.—On the occasion of the secular anniversary of the death of Saint Joseph Calacanzio, who arrived at Rome in 1648, a Tridies was celebrated at Rome on the 26th and 27th ult. On the third day the Pope went to the Church of Saint Pantaleon, and, having administered the sacrament, passed into the contiguous oratory of the college; and being seated on the throne, published the decree for the beatification and canonization of the Reverend Father Peter Claver, of the Jesuit Society. The Pope, having received the thanks of Father Postulator, replied:—

I render thanks to God, who in these days of so many difficulties, testifies to Italy and the world how much he has at heart his holy religion, by raising up men of fervour in those places where the labourers are few and the harvest is abundant. It is no small encouragement given to us by the Lord, when he gives to our contemplation men who have for so many lustres devoted themselves to enriching the Church with new conquests. This consolation is the more grateful, as it is most painful to see in the times in which we live that there is being introduced into all Catholic Italy, and even in the centre of Christianity, Protestantism, not by one accomplice, but by thousands and tens of thousands of accomplices. They manifest the most ardent vows for Italian nationality; and yet, in order to promote it, they use the most abominable means, calculated only to destroy it. At the moment when Germany, animated with the same spirit, acknowledges that a diversity of religions is the greatest obstacle to the end proposed, inasmuch as the Protestants form projects of a union, there are found in Italy men who, without dreading an immense religious scandal and an immense political danger, presume to introduce the pestilential seed of separation of the unity of faith in order to obtain unity of nation. This is the point to which passions blindly lead. Let us pray to God that he will disperse this darkness, and, confiding in Divine promises, let us recall to our minds that the gates of hell shall never prevail against the Church.

THE EVE OF THE SYNOD AT PARIS.

(From *La Réformation*.)

We are not placed in a favourable position for counselling any one as to the line of conduct they should follow in the Reformed Synod now about to assemble; yet we are in a position very favourable for appreciating its results. These results, although undeveloped, may even now be foreseen or conjectured.

A notable party of the Assembly requires that the work of the Synod apply itself to the revision of the law of germinal. But the measure in which such revision may appear necessary or convenient will necessarily vary much. The main point of the question is, to know if they shall have a church or churches—if they shall adopt a central controlling power, an element of representative and executive unity—or if they will continue in the present system of consistories perfectly independent one of another.

It is probable that the first of these parties will find advocates of its opinions. Many motives will influence them to stand up in their defence. First, a vague attachment to Presbyterian traditions; next, and above all, the need that the strongest party should ascertain the number of its adherents, and organize itself, that it may, by an energetic interference, fashion the Assembly after its views, and thus render it conformable to its own image. They advocate liberty of opinion, but they do so only as a last resort, as a necessity of the moment; the *ideal* here, as elsewhere, is liberty for ourselves and friends, disability and exclusion for all others.

If this system triumphs—if the Church becomes one, she will, in consequence, become exclusive; and

the duty of its most evangelical members will be very clearly defined. The majority belongs beforehand to the negative party; if, therefore, they create an executive body, it is this party they will represent, and it is in the sense of negation that they will act. But should this not be the case, from the moment they have unity they will have solidity; if the organic law becomes modified in an Unitarian sense, and if the Government accepts and ratifies this modification, neither the pastor nor the faithful will be able longer to plead the independence of the flock of which they form a part, or of the consistory to which they belong. They will make a part of a system, whether agreeable or not, into which they cannot enter, and in which they cannot remain, but by accepting its principles, and by taking the responsibility of its character upon them.

This has been well understood by those who have started with so much fear from the idea of a separation. Therefore have they here and there caused their voice to be heard in favour of a system opposed to that of which we have pointed out the consequences. The Negatives—the *Nimais*, will go for Unitarianism; the north of the Loire, the *Moyennais*, will, on the contrary, press for Congregationalism.

It remains to be known whether these latter have well calculated the bearing of a system which is to them an expedient much more than a conviction. Will they dare to claim a pure and absolute Congregationalism, a perfect independence of each other among the churches? and by churches I understand the separate congregations. The *status quo* will not suffice to effect their end, which is to prevent the formation of a bond of union, and in consequence the necessity of a separation as a case of conscience. What, then, is the actual state of the Reformed Church in France? It has neither unity nor independence; it lacks Presbyterian centralization, and still is not fractionally divided like Congregational churches. The sectional pastor belongs to a consistory, whose authority extends over a group of sectional churches. This is, then, a Congregationalism whose unity is not the congregation, but a certain number of congregations. It is evident, therefore, that in this system there is, at the least, a bond of union, and that they cannot, without inconsequence, destroy this bond of union in all the churches of the country, and admit them into a straiter circle, where ecclesiastical truth is not more surely guaranteed.

This consideration acquires more weight of the Synod, which is more than probable will adopt the principle of selecting the members of consistories by universal suffrage. Thus in effect the pastors of a consistory will be submitted to an authority formed after the most absurd and the most odious of all ecclesiastical principles—absolute nationalism, pure democracy, the vote of Christians by name, and of Protestants by birth. Dare they, can they accept this yoke?

We see there are but two systems which can present themselves to the Synod—Unitarianism* on one part, and rigorous Congregationalism on the other. There is but one way in which the national evangelical pastor can conciliate attachment to his actual position with the scruples of his conscience; that is, to urge the adoption of a system which shall leave each congregation independent, the pastor of which shall receive his stipend from the State without the intervention of any one, and which, instead of forming new official ties with the State, shall break and dissolve those already in existence. As for conserving the existing *régime*, that would be a miserable inconsequence, since this *régime* contains in it all the inconveniences, it imposes the bond of a deplorable principle, and gives nothing but an incomplete and arbitrary unity.

And after all it is the essential maintenance of the existing *régime* which has the greatest chance of success. Should it succeed, the evangelicals, who beforehand have foreseen and accepted the duty of separation, will have a position difficult enough. They have already committed an inconsequence in accepting the electoral regulation, and in postponing their ultimate decision until the meeting of a Synod formed according to those regulations. They will have a difficulty beside in making it understood why they should now separate themselves from a system in the bosom of which they have lived to this time, when even the system is not essentially modified. Really they are right, and more than right; they are not only in the right, but in the path of duty; but it is of much importance that the motives of their proceeding should be perfectly intelligible. Simplicity of position is a capital point in circumstances of this nature. The first thing is to understand oneself, the second is to endeavour to be understood by the public. Happily the one ordinarily accompanies the other.—*La Réformation*.

The *Christian Times* of Friday publishes the following:—"We learn that the business transacted was, until yesterday morning, wholly preliminary. The Synod is composed of eighty-nine members. The struggle between the two parties—the orthodox and the rationalists—commenced upon the election of a president. The two candidates were M. Borrel (orthodox), and M. Buisson (rationalist). The election of the latter was carried by a majority of 43 against 37 votes. These figures, however, must not be taken as indicating the relative strength of the two parties in the Synod. M. Borrell, we understand, being from Nîmes, obtained several votes from members not acquiescing in his doctrinal sentiments, but also delegated from the south. Two vice-presidents were chosen, one of whom is the

* The word translated Unitarianism is in the original *Unitarisme*, and must be understood as the converse of Congregationalism, and not in a doctrinal sense at all.

excellent M. Adolphe Monod. The secretaries are four in number, two of whom are pastors and two laymen. The election of officers being concluded, M. Bastie submitted a proposition to the Synod, with a view to effect a compromise between the two parties. Upon this proposition M. de Gasparin was speaking when our informant despatched his letters. Judging from the tenor of the communication before us, and from accounts previously received, we infer that, whatever may be the course taken by the majority of the Evangelical ministers, some, at least, will secede, and found a free and pure communion. May the blessing of God accompany them in their departure from their 'house of bondage!'

PUSEYISM AT OXFORD.—Formerly, the dignitaries of the University were accustomed to rely mainly for obedience on the gentlemanly feelings of the undergraduates. It was an easy rule, often violated, but in the main was thought sufficiently to answer the purpose. Puseyism requires obedience to orders, not as a gentlemanly, but as an ecclesiastical duty, and now, numbers of the young undergraduates are to be seen practising monkish austerities, and paying an exaggerated obedience to antiquated forms. The University is now sending forth a new order of men, ascetics, rather than gentlemen—devoted to forms, rather than to Protestant doctrine—slavish, and ambitious to enslave—these men are sent forth into Church and State, to propagate what they call a "living reality." The following are the articles of the King Charles Club, formed a few years ago by these Romanticists:—

1. That the Queen is sovereign of these realms by divine right. 2. That no person is entitled to private judgment in religious matters, but that all are bound to yield unconditional obedience to the authority of the Church. 3. That the education of the lower classes is detrimental to the welfare of all orders of society. 4. That the lower orders cannot be entitled to any voice in the affairs of Government. 5. That landlords are justified in requiring their dependents to vote at all elections as the said landlords think fit.

Here we have a regular conspiracy against liberty. If Chartism conspires against order, these men conspire against the very principles of liberty. Let them succeed, and Spain will soon be England's model.—*Sheffield Independent*.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.—At the close of the late session of Parliament, a Report was presented by a Select Committee appointed in April "to consider and report upon the state and operation of the laws respecting ministers' money in Ireland; and to report whether any and what amendments in these laws would be expedient, and whether any other and what fund may be rendered available for the purposes to which ministers' money is now applied." Ministers' money resembles the Edinburgh Annuity-tax, and is also akin to Church-rates. It is levied in the principal towns of Ireland; and the chief objection to it is religious, most of the ratepayers being Catholic, while the recipients are Protestant. The latter, however, dislike it as much as the former; and many clergymen sacrifice their claims rather than enforce them. The committee, reviewing the remedies which suggested themselves, saw no reasonable mode of commutation or redemption; and as for "a charge upon the Consolidated Fund," that "would be repudiated by the people of England." They could only suggest an amendment of the Church Temporalities Act, augmenting the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. We refer to the Report chiefly as an indication that any attempt to charge that other burden—the proposed payment by the State of the Catholic clergy in Ireland—upon the Consolidated Fund, will hardly be made, since it is considered hopeless to transfer to that quarter the ministers' money of the Protestant Church. "It would be repudiated by the people of England."—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE REGIUM DONUM.—A week or two since, the Rev. E. Tagart, one of the distributors of the *Regium Donum*, wrote to the *Examiner*, defending the grant and the trustees, and representing the Unitarians as being generally favourable to it. To this letter a reply has been sent by the Rev. J. H. Byland, of Bradford, from which the following is an extract:—

He [Mr. Tagart] will pardon me if I say, it is not fit he should speak so sweepingly of the denomination to which he belongs. He must be aware, that there are ministers of as high repute in it as those who belong to the Board of which he is one, who have protested against the *Regium Donum*. It is well known that the Rev. James Martineau did so in Dublin some years ago. Whether Irish or English, the principle is the same. I could mention another; and they were not merely verbal, but practical protests. I myself declined it nearly twenty years ago; and it must be known among the Presbyterian denomination, that there are many ministers who equally object to it.

Mr. Tagart, too, can scarcely need to be reminded, that a little thing involves a principle equally with a great one; and that the question is not whether a substitute for the grant can be raised, or whether more good might be done with it, but whether Dissenters can consistently receive it. On the best of showing, it was an acknowledgment of political services. Had it been otherwise, it is at all events now a Parliamentary grant, and liable to a Parliamentary negative. I, for one, can see no consistency whatever in a Dissenter's acceptance of it.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—We have heard that Lord Palmerston is at the present moment negotiating another treaty with the Brazilian Government for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade. His lordship has proposed that the Brazilian subjects captured in the act of conveying African negroes for the purpose of slavery shall be delivered up to the Brazilian authorities to be tried by their own national tribunals, and punished accordingly, if proved guilty.—*United Service Gazette*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DORSET AUTUMNAL MEETING.—On Wednesday last, the autumnal meeting of the Dorset Congregational Association was held at Dorchester. On the preceding evening a sermon was preached at the Independent Chapel, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, from Rev. xix. 6. On Wednesday morning, breakfast was provided at the King's Arms hotel, to which about sixty ministers and friends sat down; after which interesting speeches were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Cecil, Conder, and Newman. At eleven o'clock divine service was commenced at the chapel, when an appropriate sermon to the associated brethren was preached by the Rev. Thomas Wallace, of Bridport, from Col. i. 28, "Whom we preach." At the close of the sermon, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by the Rev. J. Smith, of Weymouth, to members of Christian churches of all denominations. At half-past two o'clock, the ministers and friends sat down to a substantial dinner, after which the public business of the Association was transacted. Among the visitors present were J. Wood, M. Fisher, M. Devenish, and J. P. Aldridge, Esqs. The Rev. J. K. Stallybrass, who has lately settled at Dorchester, and Rev. — E. Horscraft, of Weytown, were admitted as members of the Association. A discussion arose upon the *Regium Donum*. A strong feeling of opposition was evinced against the Parliamentary grant. In the evening, the Rev. A. Bishop, of Beaminster, delivered an animating address on the means of "invigorating faith." The Rev. R. Chamberlain, of Swanage, addressed the meeting on the "Working Church." The Rev. T. Barling, of Upway, spoke briefly on the subject of "Manly Piety."

DAWLEY.—Mr. W. Wrigley, of Accrington College, has accepted of the invitation of the Baptist church, Dawley, Shropshire, and will enter upon his labours the first Sabbath in October next.

RECOGNITION SERVICE, HALL FOLD.—On Tuesday, the 12th instant, a very interesting service was held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. Richard Robinson, late of Witham, Essex, as pastor over the church and congregation assembling in Hall-Fold Chapel, Whitworth, near Rochdale. From three to four hundred persons sat down to tea, which was provided in the school-room, and were very well attended to by the young persons belonging to the congregation. After tea was over an adjournment took place into the adjoining chapel, when Henry Staley, Esq., was called to the chair. The Chairman opened the service of the evening by giving out a hymn, and called upon the Rev. James Bruce, of Bamford, to pray. The Rev. D. Carnson, of Manchester, then gave a few of the reasons of dissent from the Established Church, and addresses were given by the Revs. Robert Burls, of Maldon, Essex; W. F. Burchell, of Rochdale; — Harrison, of Heywood; B. Longley, of Greenacres; S. Todd and Mr. William Littlewood, of Rochdale; and Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Bamford. Mr. Robinson then made a few remarks, thanking his brethren for the fraternal feelings which they manifested, and for their kind assistance on the occasion. The Doxology was then sung, and the meeting was closed by prayer. All parties seemed highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

A NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP was opened at Draughton, Northamptonshire, on Wednesday, September 13th, when the Rev. H. Toller, of Market Harborough, preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. W. Robinson, of Kettering, in the evening. A public tea-meeting was held between the services in the chapel and adjoining ground, at which about 150 persons were present. The sums received and promised, with the profits of the tea-meeting, amounted to about £30. The circumstances connected with this chapel are worthy of notice, and show the necessity of trustees looking well after deeds committed to their charge; also the spirit of bigotry, injustice, and oppression, which is exercised more or less throughout the kingdom by the Church clergymen generally. A brief statement of the case is as follows:—A house was left many years since by Sir Egerton Leigh for the purpose of having worship there, and vested in the hands of trustees, who placed a man in it, who was to live in it rent-free, and to open the house for service. The man having lived there for more than twenty years, and the house not having been regularly used during that time for public worship, the clergyman of the parish, whose son owned all the property in the village but this one spot, persuaded the poor man to believe that the house was his own, and prevailed upon him at last to sell it for £15, only £3 of which was actually paid him, the other was to be paid to bury him decently with. This the clergyman himself stated in his cross-examination at the Northampton Assizes, where the case was tried, and which the judge said was the most monstrous case he had ever heard of. The trustees established their right as owners of the house, the man being only their servant, thus the parson and squire were both defeated, and a new place of worship has been erected upon the spot where the old house stood. Collections have been made at several of the congregations in the county, and the debt incurred in the erection nearly cleared off.

TRIUMPH OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE, AND EXAMPLE FOR INDEPENDENT CHURCHES.—About four years ago, the Rev. E. Gately became the pastor of the Independent Church at Thirsk, Yorkshire. The cause of religion there was then exceedingly low, and the friends few. At the suggestion of erect-

ing a new, handsome, and commodious place of worship. Prospects were unfavourable, but the undertaking was begun and completed with signal success. A beautiful chapel was erected on a lovely site, capable of accommodating upwards of six hundred persons, with school-room, vestry, &c., at a cost of about £1,200. The third anniversary was held on the 10th and 11th inst., when three impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. E. Cornwall, of Ryton, when the remaining debt on the chapel, amounting to £222, was at once removed, together with the debt on the minister's house, thereby saving the pastor the painful necessity of appealing in other places to the liberty of the public, and affording a striking illustration of the power of the Voluntary Principle on the one hand, and of the blessing of God on the spirit of enterprise in the midst of discouraging circumstances.

UPSTREET, NEAR CANTERBURY.—An exceedingly neat village chapel, reflecting great credit on the architectural taste and talent of Mr. W. Woodland, Ramsgate, was opened for Divine worship at Upstreet, near Canterbury, on Wednesday, September 13; on which occasion sermons were preached by the Rev. D. Harrison, of Whitstable, and by the Rev. H. J. Bevis, of Ramsgate.

THAXTED, ESSEX.—Mr. J. C. Rook, of Hackney College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church assembling at the Old Meeting-house, Thaxted, Essex, to become their pastor.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF EDUCATION.—The Committee of Privy Council on Education have announced that examinations for certificates of merit to mistresses of schools connected with the Church of England will be held this autumn, and will commence on Monday, Sept. 25th, at four p.m., to continue daily from nine to twelve, and from two to five, for one week, in London, at the Privy Council Office; in Manchester, at the Manchester Church Education Society's Model School; in York, at the Blue-coat School-room; in Bath, at the Walcot Parochial School; and in Birmingham, at St. Peter's Dale-end School-room. The following are the subjects of examination:—For all classes of certificates—1. Religious knowledge; 2. Reading; 3. Spelling; 4. Penmanship; 5. Arithmetic; 6. Industrial skill; 7. English grammar; 8. Paraphrase of some passage from an English author; 9. English history; 10. Geography, descriptive and physical, of the British Empire and Palestine; 11. Natural History; 12. Bookkeeping; 13. Composition of the notes of a lesson on a subject connected with household duties and domestic economy; 14. Original essay on a subject connected with the art of teaching. For the higher classes of certificates:—1. Vocal music; 2. Drawing from models; 3. History and etymology of the English language; 4. Biographical memoirs. If the papers on these subjects entitle the candidates to the inspection of her school, in order to determine whether she has the requisite skill as a teacher, the school will be visited by an inspector, who will report on its condition, and on the qualifications of the candidate as respects the instruction and management of a school, and the certificate will be granted in those cases in which this report is satisfactory. It is not necessary, in order to entitle a schoolmistress to present herself at this examination, that her school should have been previously under inspection; but managers of schools may at any time place their schools under inspection, by filling up the requisite forms, and applying for the admission of their teacher to the general examination as a candidate for the certificate of merit.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council of this College have determined to apply the income of the Andrews fund to the institution of three scholarships of £50, to be annually awarded to the three best proficient in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, among the students of the college and pupils of the junior school. They also have determined to erect a new library and lecture-room.

FREE-LABOUR PRODUCE.—A correspondent at Newcastle, in answer to a letter which appeared in our columns a week or two ago, gives us the following information:—I believe there is no systematic agency for the sale of free-labour produce. The friends who take an active interest in this question—residing principally in Newcastle—have induced many manufacturers to produce and keep on sale free-labour cottons. Others, so far as they can, have induced tradesmen to keep the produce, cottons, sugar, and rice, on stock. But I believe as yet a market has to be made. A few months ago, Mrs. Anna Richardson, an indefatigable philanthropist, made a tour through the manufacturing districts of Scotland, to try and create an interest amongst business men to the question; and, I believe, with considerable success. Mr. Henry Richardson, who has taken the most active part in this good work, is anxious it should form a feature of the Universal Brotherhood Movement; and I believe after the Conference being held in Brussels, it will be taken up in a business and systematic manner. In the meantime, if those who are anxious to help would write to Mr. Henry Richardson, merchant, Cloth-market, Newcastle-on-Tyne, I know they would be gladly furnished with every requisite information.

By one of those blunders that our legislators excel in, the Health of Towns Bill cannot be applied to Gateshead without a special application to Parliament. The lower parts of Gateshead are the filthiest of all England; and when the cholera broke out in the North last, the number of deaths in Poplegate was greater, we believe, than in any other part of the country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The most solemn act, as well as the most delightful, which man can perform, either in earth or heaven, is that of worship. It is to have kindled into love all the affections of the soul—to have all its powers awakened to the exercise of prayer and praise. It is the most intimate communion that can be held between the creature and the Creator—between the finite and the Infinite mind. It is, in spirit, the nearest approximation to the world “unseen and eternal.” It cannot be, then, of little moment how that act is performed. To be wrong in this is to have the whole moral being deranged—to have its health vitally impaired. In what manner we shall approach unto God it behoves us well to know. Of all duties this is the most important and the most exalted. In the performing of many, there is scope for opinion in respect to the *quo modo*; but it should be otherwise in reference to those duties which have been clearly defined by Him who was the great and unerring Teacher. In few things have men differed more than in the form of worship. The spirit has almost been forgotten in the contention about the manner. Long and bitter controversies have been held about the latter, when a word has scarcely been uttered about the former. *Deluded men*, as if the form were a matter of importance in the eye of Him who readeth and looketh at the heart! Who would think, to enter one of our cathedrals at the hour of worship, that Britain had been Christianized for upwards of a thousand years? Who would think, who was not conversant with the fact, that where such religious mockery was exhibited there was daily read the history of primitive worship, as well as the sayings and doings of Him who offered the purest and sublimest worship that was ever offered beneath the broad canopy of heaven, upon the cold mountain top, and in the shadowy vale? Not, however, do we think that worship ought to be unmodified in its form in every age—for country, time, and place, must, of necessity, give a modification to its form. There cannot be public worship without form, but the form should naturally spring out of the religion, and not be put to it. What we deprecate, then, is, that form should be *farce*—that worship should be overburdened with ceremony—that a splendid show should throw into the shade a solemn reality—that external pomp should be regarded to the neglect of internal piety; and who does not know that such is the case who knows anything of cathedral worship? And yet for ages is this religious mockery perpetuated. What pleased and attracted in the dark days of feudalism is upheld in the enlightened days of the nineteenth century. There is no idea entertained by the advocates of State religion more weak and nonsensical than that of perpetuating what age has rendered venerable. What even may have been good in bygone times may be a positive evil now; but if we know anything of the religion of the New Testament, or understand our Lord's explanation of real worship, we fear not to state that cathedral worship is an evil rather than a good in any age and every age. And how does this worship act upon the moral nature of those who are so favoured as to inhabit these places of ecclesiastical distinction? Why the worshippers chaunt and hymn to stone walls and majestic columns. Very few ever enter them except as to an exhibition, and fewer still to worship. The spirit has gone out of them—the glory has departed, if ever the glory was there. How lamentable is it, then, that such institutions, with all that is unreal and evil about them, should receive the favour and commendation of those who love the simplicity of the Gospel, and who preach it in its simplicity to others. Why do not such men uplift their voice against that which is only a burlesque on religion? If religion were desecrated in any other form—if it had not the high sanction of civil and ecclesiastical power—they would, with prophet-like severity, denounce it. Why, then, should they remain silent when it has not the sanction but reprobation of high heaven? for

“God abhors the sacrifice
Where not the heart is found.”

Surely such men can see through the *sham* of the thing. They cannot be so simple-minded as to believe that it is right for a thing to be done because it is officially ordained to be done. Why, then, are they so quiescent? It must be either that they are so habituated to look upon religious *sham* that it has ceased to impress them with a sense of its profanity; or that a strange infatuation for what is of ancient origin, with a dread of innovation, has perverted their judgments, and made them vassals rather than freemen. It is high time that men should honestly and openly discard what is repugnant to common sense and revealed truth. If a religion is to be imposed upon us bearing the Christian name, let it be given us in its undisguised beauty and simplicity. Mock us not in things pertaining to the soul and eternity. Make no tinsel exhibition to please of that which Christ gave as a solemn reality to save. The world has its moral darkness to be scattered, and its unnumbered woes to be removed. Men and nations are struggling for the truth and longing for the light; and withal, too, men are dying, and are passing to the world of judgment and retribution. Let the servants of Christ, then, speak out, and act out, in holy opposition to everything that would deceive men in their passage thither.

We have spoken of the *sham* of cathedral worship, and we know of but one remedy, and that is the severance of the Church from all civil jurisdiction—the utter disruption of a union which has been, and is, the source of diversified and multiplied evils. We have an all-solid hope for the world when the simple, yet mighty Gospel shall be permitted untrammelled to achieve its glorious conquests.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BEALBY.

INCOME OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—By reading the discussion on the *Regium Donum* in the House of Commons, which appeared in your invaluable paper of August 30th, I was convinced that even members of Parliament are liable to mistakes; yes, good and sincere men, who are not ashamed to confess Christ before the men who assemble in the lower House of Parliament.

The honourable member for Stockport said that the Independents, to whom he belongs, “cheerfully pay their ministers from £100 to £600 per annum.” If he

meant that every individual minister in the United Kingdom, or in England and Wales, connected with the Independents, receives from £100 to £600 per annum from the churches and congregations they are ministers to, I beg to state, that not one of the ministers of this county (Merioneth) receives £60; and there are several worthy servants of the Lord Jesus Christ in this county who do not receive full £30 a year for their hard and faithful labour. I say hard, because I am aware that every minister in this county preaches three times every Sabbath, and some of them have to travel from ten to sixteen miles every Lord's-day with that; and they are very active on week evenings, to conduct prayer, expository, and catechetical meetings. I say faithful, because they preach the gospel faithfully. Many congregations who pay from £300 to £500 a year for their ministry, would be proud (and should be thankful) for its equal.

The statement of the same honourable member, that the Welsh Dissenters generously contributed a larger sum than the entire of the *Regium Donum* to the London Missionary Society alone last year—and he was quite right in that statement—at the same time proves the faithfulness of the Welsh ministers, when not receiving even £30 a year themselves, yet they advise their congregations and churches to contribute to the Missionary Society, and they do contribute themselves of their scanty remunerations.

As to what the honourable member for the Tower Hamlets suggested, “that the names of the present recipients be given to the honourable member for Stockport, or to a committee that shall be appointed for the purpose, and they to institute a fair and Christian-like inquiry into the wants and necessities of ministers in the several counties of England and Wales,” as for this county, I believe the safest way would be to correspond with the Rev. Cadwaladr Jones, Independent minister at Dolgelly for the last thirty-six years—he knows everything about the circumstances of the Independent ministers in this county; and the Rev. W. Morgan, Baptist minister, will do the same with the ministers of his own denomination. There are no Presbyterians in Merionethshire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JACOB EVANS.

Tanyfforddychaf, near Dolgelly, 15th Sept., 1848.

DISUSE OF SLAVE-GROWN PRODUCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

As the letter written by my friend Lawrence Heyworth, headed “The Slave Trade,” and which appeared in the last number of the *Nonconformist*, had reference to a document which I compiled and circulated, I should be obliged by the insertion of the following brief remarks.

It might be supposed from the tenour of Lawrence Heyworth's letter, that the circular upon which he adverts was a defence not only of a monopoly in Commerce and Legislation, with all the sufferings and oppressions that result from it, but also of the course pursued by our Government in attempting to suppress the slave trade by armed cruisers. Such a supposition would not only be altogether erroneous, but I am sure the writer of the letter will give me credit for having long and steadily opposed all these crying evils. The printed paper to which he alludes, did, it is true, encourage a personal abstinence from the use of any produce known to be stained by the blood of the slave, and was also intended to condemn those legislative measures which had given a fearful impulse to the slave trade and slavery, and which, it is conceived by many, has, so far as the people are responsible for the acts of their rulers, involved this nation in a guilty participation in this horrid system.

There are few, probably, who recognise the necessity of any legislation at all, but will admit that it is the duty of Government to prevent their subjects from knowingly receiving and dealing in goods taken by robbery and piracy. Now it is the opinion of many, that the merchandise which is the produce of slave labour, and by the consumption of which both slavery and the slave trade is supported, should be treated as stolen property; and I consider this opinion neither inconsistent with “morality or wisdom,” but that it is in accordance with the dictates of humanity and Christianity. We deny that carrying out these views would inflict injury upon the innocent; and we also deny that in doing so we act more inconsistently with the principles of free-trade, than he who refuses to be an accomplice with the pirate and the robber, by declining to purchase the goods which he has obtained by violence and murder.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH STURGE.

Birmingham, 9th Month 16th, 1848.

THE NUISANCES REMOVAL AND DISEASES PREVENTION ACT.—On the 4th instant, an Act of Parliament was passed (11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 123), which must be adopted jointly with the Public Health Act, to effect certain sanitary regulations. The act is to renew and amend the 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 96, for the more speedy removal of certain nuisances, and the prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases. On information in writing from two householders of the filthy condition of any building, or of the existence of any nuisance, an examination is to be made, and on a medical certificate, the owner to be summoned before a magistrate, who shall, upon proof, order the nuisance to be removed, and enforce the order if it is not obeyed; the expenses are to be recovered from the owner. Notice is to be given to the General Board of Health of the intention to open certain hospitals; and by the 9th section the Privy Council is empowered to issue orders for putting in force the act for the prevention of epidemic diseases.—“That when any part of the United Kingdom shall appear to be threatened with, or affected by, any formidable epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases, measures of precaution should be taken with promptitude.” After an order so made, the General Board of Health may give directions which the Poor-law Board may compel guardians to enforce. There are several penal enactments in the act, with one to enter premises and put in operation the regulations of the General Board of Health.

M. Louis Blanc has addressed a letter to the *Times*, stating that the *Ateliers Nationaux* were established in spite of his opposition, and defending his views from alleged misrepresentation.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND CATHOLIC ENDOWMENTS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

MY LORD,—Your high official position, your well-known urbanity, your long professed attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, your influence both as a nobleman and statesman, your ample experience of the genius of your countrymen, and your insight into the tendencies of the present movements over the length and breadth of Europe, all concur in determining me to address you on a matter of no small magnitude to the interests of the youth of this great country, and, through them, to those of unborn generations; and if further apology be needed, I find it in the fact that, some time since, you honoured me with an interview, as part of a deputation, to remonstrate, in the name of myriads, against the Minutes of Council on Education. The evils which I then pointed out to your lordship, as likely to flow from the influence of those minutes on our Village Schools, and especially in those stations with which, as Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society, I am fully conversant, have been seriously realized. The predicted hostility to the liberties of the poorer classes, if they are found among the ranks of Dissenters from the National Church, of a system which plays into the hands of the opulent, and increases the power of unscrupulous partisans of the hierarchy, has been fulfilled. The foreseen seductions of a system which adds to the resources of the rich, in exact proportion to their wealth, and increases the means of bribery in the hands of those who have the predisposition to allure the poor and the unsuspecting from the instruction to which they are conscientiously attached, have been witnessed in many a hamlet and village, and have become historical facts. Our devoted Missionaries, who are labouring to dispel the superstition and ignorance amidst which the clergy of the richly endowed Church have in most instances left the rural poor, have to contend not only against those mental evils, but also against the material advantages which the clergy and their coadjutors are enabled to offer, and the refusal to accept of which they threaten to punish. We complain, my Lord, that whilst our Missionaries and teachers touch not, and will not touch, the national resources in doing the work of mind, of truth, and of God, which others have neglected, they should be continually hampered and thwarted in their benevolent enterprise, by the very parties who greedily receive the nation's money, and so frequently employ it to the injury of justice, liberty, and peace. We complain that those consistent Dissenters who refused to accept the grant, and who thereby evinced faith in their cherished principles, should be subjected to increased discouragements by parties who had no such principles to cherish, and no such scruples of conscience to prohibit them from accepting the Government largess. But, my Lord, our sufferings have not resulted in inaction, nor are our complaints intended to prepare the way for a retreat from our vantage ground. No! I assure your Lordship, in the name of multitudes, that whilst we consider our principles infinitely stronger than the combined power of the National Church, the National School, and National Money, instead of retreating from the conflict, we mean to rely still more implicitly on the power of that truth, the diffusion of which is our sole object, and on the virtues of that Voluntarism which it is fashionable to decry among the ranks with which your Lordship associates. And although the influence of the Tractarian party, from which your Lordship has already experienced some little trouble, has introduced a new element of opposition to the evangelic labours of our Home Missionaries, yet the decided improvement in 500 villages and hamlets, the result of the labours of those opposed Missionaries, affords practical demonstration that the Voluntary principle contrasts most advantageously with the cumbrous machinery of State interference. I believe most solemnly that the best and wisest way to evangelize the rural population and to educate the children of England, would be to withdraw all national resources from every party now receiving them, and to throw the people on the illimitable resources of untaxed benevolence. At all events, it is our settled determination not to receive the aid of the Government; for, apart from our principles, which are dearer to us than policy, we believe it will be found ultimately that that “aid” is an incumbrance. We prefer our freedom, and are resolved to retain it.

It may not perhaps have escaped your Lordship's memory that the Committee of the Sunday School Union made a representation, similar to that to which I have already alluded, to your Lordship's noble coadjutors, but without practical effect; for although the noble President is the friend of the liberties of the humbler classes, and the friend of justice, and assured the committee of the deep anxiety he felt to protect their schools against the arbitrary regulations of the National School, yet it was evident there was a concealed power working against them, in opposition to which his Lordship had attempted to contend in vain. It is true that the Sunday School Union have admitted the principle for which your Lordship argues, and against which we have repeatedly protested. But the defence of our principles is not weakened; nor are the facts which justify our opposition to the Government scheme lessened, by the defalcation of parties on whose co-operation we might have counted.

I remind you, my Lord, of these steps in your remarkable pro-endowment policy; a policy which has already created discord and division at home and in the colonies, and which threatens our Colonial

excellent M. Adolphe Monod. The secretaries are four in number, two of whom are pastors and two laymen. The election of officers being concluded, M. Bastie submitted a proposition to the Synod, with a view to effect a compromise between the two parties. Upon this proposition M. de Gasparin was speaking when our informant despatched his letter. Judging from the tenor of the communication before us, and from accounts previously received, we infer that, whatever may be the course taken by the majority of the Evangelical ministers, some, at least, will secede, and found a free and pure communion. May the blessing of God accompany them in their departure from their 'house of bondage!'

PUSEYISM AT OXFORD.—Formerly, the dignitaries of the University were accustomed to rely mainly for obedience on the gentlemanly feelings of the undergraduates. It was an easy rule, often violated, but in the main was thought sufficiently to answer the purpose. Puseyism requires obedience to orders, not as a gentlemanly, but as an ecclesiastical duty, and now, numbers of the young undergraduates are to be seen practising monkish austerities, and paying an exaggerated obedience to antiquated forms. The University is now sending forth a new order of men, ascetics, rather than gentlemen—devoted to forms, rather than to Protestant doctrine—slavish, and ambitious to enslave—these men are sent forth into Church and State, to propagate what they call a "living reality." The following are the articles of the King Charles Club, formed a few years ago by these Romantics:—

1. That the Queen is sovereign of these realms by divine right. 2. That no person is entitled to private judgment in religious matters, but that all are bound to yield unconditional obedience to the authority of the Church. 3. That the education of the lower classes is detrimental to the welfare of all orders of society. 4. That the lower orders cannot be entitled to any voice in the affairs of Government. 5. That landlords are justified in requiring their dependents to vote at all elections as the said landlords think fit.

Here we have a regular conspiracy against liberty. If Chartism conspires against order, these men conspire against the very principles of liberty. Let them succeed, and Spain will soon be England's model.—*Sheffield Independent.*

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.—At the close of the late session of Parliament, a Report was presented by a Select Committee appointed in April "to consider and report upon the state and operation of the laws respecting ministers' money in Ireland; and to report whether any and what amendments in these laws would be expedient, and whether any other and what fund may be rendered available for the purposes to which ministers' money is now applied." Ministers' money resembles the Edinburgh Annuity-tax, and is also akin to Church-rates. It is levied in the principal towns of Ireland; and the chief objection to it is religious, most of the ratepayers being Catholic, while the recipients are Protestant. The latter, however, dislike it as much as the former; and many clergymen sacrifice their claims rather than enforce them. The committee, reviewing the remedies which suggested themselves, saw no reasonable mode of commutation or redemption; and as for "a charge upon the Consolidated Fund," that "would be repudiated by the people of England." They could only suggest an amendment of the Church Temporalities Act, augmenting the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. We refer to the Report chiefly as an indication that any attempt to charge that other burden—the proposed payment by the State of the Catholic clergy in Ireland—upon the Consolidated Fund, will hardly be made, since it is considered hopeless to transfer to that quarter the ministers' money of the Protestant Church. "It would be repudiated by the people of England."—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE REGIUM DONUM.—A week or two since, the Rev. E. Tagart, one of the distributors of the *Regium Donum*, wrote to the *Examiner*, defending the grant and the trustees, and representing the Unitarians as being generally favourable to it. To this letter a reply has been sent by the Rev. J. H. Byland, of Bradford, from which the following is an extract:—

He [Mr. Tagart] will pardon me if I say, it is not fit he should speak so sweepingly of the denomination to which he belongs. He must be aware, that there are ministers of as high repute in it as those who belong to the Board of which he is one, who have protested against the *Regium Donum*. It is well known that the Rev. James Martineau did so in Dublin some years ago. Whether Irish or English, the principle is the same. I could mention another; and they were not merely verbal, but practical protests. I myself declined it nearly twenty years ago; and it must be known among the Presbyterian denomination, that there are many ministers who equally object to it.

Mr. Tagart, too, can scarcely need to be reminded, that a little thing involves a principle equally with a great one; and that the question is not whether a substitute for the grant can be raised, or whether more good might be done with it, but whether Dissenters can consistently receive it. On the best of showing, it was an acknowledgment of political services. Had it been otherwise, it is at all events now a Parliamentary grant, and liable to a Parliamentary negative. I, for one, can see no consistency whatever in a Dissenter's acceptance of it.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—We have heard that Lord Palmerston is at the present moment negotiating another treaty with the Brazilian Government for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade. His lordship has proposed that the Brazilian subjects captured in the act of conveying African negroes for the purpose of slavery shall be delivered up to the Brazilian authorities to be tried by their own national tribunals, and punished accordingly, if proved guilty.—*United Service Gazette.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DORSET AUTUMNAL MEETING.—On Wednesday last, the autumnal meeting of the Dorset Congregational Association was held at Dorchester. On the preceding evening a sermon was preached at the Independent Chapel, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, from Rev. xix. 6. On Wednesday morning, breakfast was provided at the King's Arms hotel, to which about sixty ministers and friends sat down; after which interesting speeches were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Cecil, Conder, and Newman. At eleven o'clock divine service was commenced at the chapel, when an appropriate sermon to the associated brethren was preached by the Rev. Thomas Wallace, of Bridport, from Col. i. 28, "Whom we preach." At the close of the sermon, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by the Rev. J. Smith, of Weymouth, to members of Christian churches of all denominations. At half-past two o'clock, the ministers and friends sat down to a substantial dinner, after which the public business of the Association was transacted. Among the visitors present were J. Wood, M. Fisher, M. Devenish, and J. P. Aldridge, Esqs. The Rev. J. K. Stallybrass, who has lately settled at Dorchester, and Rev. — E. Horscraft, of Weytown, were admitted as members of the Association. A discussion arose upon the *Regium Donum*. A strong feeling of opposition was evinced against the Parliamentary grant. In the evening, the Rev. A. Bishop, of Beaminster, delivered an animating address on the means of "invigorating faith." The Rev. R. Chamberlain, of Swanage, addressed the meeting on the "Working Church." The Rev. T. Barling, of Upway, spoke briefly on the subject of "Manly Piety."

DAWLEY.—Mr. W. Wrigley, of Accrington College, has accepted of the invitation of the Baptist church, Dawley, Shropshire, and will enter upon his labours the first Sabbath in October next.

RECOGNITION SERVICE, HALL FOLD.—On Tuesday, the 12th instant, a very interesting service was held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. Richard Robinson, late of Witham, Essex, as pastor over the church and congregation assembling in Hall-Fold Chapel, Whitworth, near Rochdale. From three to four hundred persons sat down to tea, which was provided in the school-room, and were very well attended to by the young persons belonging to the congregation. After tea was over an adjournment took place into the adjoining chapel, when Henry Staley, Esq., was called to the chair. The Chairman opened the service of the evening by giving out a hymn, and called upon the Rev. James Bruce, of Bamford, to pray. The Rev. D. Carnson, of Manchester, then gave a few of the reasons of dissent from the Established Church, and addresses were given by the Revs. Robert Buris, of Maldon, Essex; W. F. Burchell, of Rochdale; — Harrison, of Heywood; B. Longley, of Greenacres; S. Todd and Mr. William Littlewood, of Rochdale; and Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Bamford. Mr. Robinson then made a few remarks, thanking his brethren for the fraternal feelings which they manifested, and for their kind assistance on the occasion. The Doxology was then sung, and the meeting was closed by prayer. All parties seemed highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

A NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP was opened at Draughton, Northamptonshire, on Wednesday, September 13th, when the Rev. H. Toller, of Market Harborough, preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. W. Robinson, of Kettering, in the evening. A public tea-meeting was held between the services in the chapel and adjoining ground, at which about 150 persons were present. The sums received and promised, with the profits of the tea-meeting, amounted to about £30. The circumstances connected with this chapel are worthy of notice, and show the necessity of trustees looking well after deeds committed to their charge; also the spirit of bigotry, injustice, and oppression, which is exercised more or less throughout the kingdom by the Church clergymen generally. A brief statement of the case is as follows:—A house was left many years since by Sir Egerton Leigh for the purpose of having worship there, and vested in the hands of trustees, who placed a man in it, who was to live in it rent-free, and to open the house for service. The man having lived there for more than twenty years, and the house not having been regularly used during that time for public worship, the clergyman of the parish, whose son owned all the property in the village but this one spot, persuaded the poor man to believe that the house was his own, and prevailed upon him at last to sell it for £15, only £3 of which was actually paid him, the other was to be paid to bury him decently with. This the clergyman himself stated in his cross-examination at the Northampton Assizes, where the case was tried, and which the judge said was the most monstrous case he had ever heard of. The trustees established their right as owners of the house, the man being only their servant, thus the parson and squire were both defeated, and a new place of worship has been erected upon the spot where the old house stood. Collections have been made at several of the congregations in the county, and the debt incurred in the erection nearly cleared off.

TRIUMPH OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE, AND EXAMPLE FOR INDEPENDENT CHURCHES.—About four years ago, the Rev. E. Gatley became the pastor of the Independent Church at Thirsk, Yorkshire. The cause of religion there was then exceedingly low, and the friends few. At the suggestion of the pastor, the bold enterprise was entertained of erect-

ing a new, handsome, and commodious place of worship. Prospects were unfavourable, but the undertaking was begun and completed with signal success. A beautiful chapel was erected on a lovely site, capable of accommodating upwards of six hundred persons, with school-room, vestry, &c., at a cost of about £1,200. The third anniversary was held on the 10th and 11th inst., when three impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. E. Cornwall, of Ryton, when the remaining debt on the chapel, amounting to £222, was at once removed, together with the debt on the minister's house, thereby saving the pastor the painful necessity of appealing in other places to the liberty of the public, and affording a striking illustration of the power of the Voluntary Principle on the one hand, and of the blessing of God on the spirit of enterprise in the midst of discouraging circumstances.

UPSTREET, NEAR CANTERBURY.—An exceedingly neat village chapel, reflecting great credit on the architectural taste and talent of Mr. W. Woodland, Ramsgate, was opened for Divine worship at Upstreet, near Canterbury, on Wednesday, September 13; on which occasion sermons were preached by the Rev. D. Harrison, of Whitstable, and by the Rev. H. J. Bevis, of Ramsgate.

THAXTED, ESSEX.—Mr. J. C. Rook, of Hackney College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church assembling at the Old Meeting-house, Thaxted, Essex, to become their pastor.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF EDUCATION.—The Committee of Privy Council on Education have announced that examinations for certificates of merit to mistresses of schools connected with the Church of England will be held this autumn, and will commence on Monday, Sept. 26th, at four p.m., to continue daily from nine to twelve, and from two to five, for one week, in London, at the Privy Council Office; in Manchester, at the Manchester Church Education Society's Model School; in York, at the Blue-coat School-room; in Bath, at the Walcot Parochial School; and in Birmingham, at St. Peter's Dale-end School-room. The following are the subjects of examination:—For all classes of certificates:—1. Religious knowledge; 2. Reading; 3. Spelling; 4. Penmanship; 5. Arithmetic; 6. Industrial skill; 7. English grammar; 8. Paraphrase of some passage from an English author; 9. English history; 10. Geography, descriptive and physical, of the British Empire and Palestine; 11. Natural History; 12. Bookkeeping; 13. Composition of the notes of a lesson on a subject connected with household duties and domestic economy; 14. Original essay on a subject connected with the art of teaching. For the higher classes of certificates:—1. Vocal music; 2. Drawing from models; 3. History and etymology of the English language; 4. Biographical memoirs. If the papers on these subjects entitle the candidates to the inspection of her school, in order to determine whether she has the requisite skill as a teacher, the school will be visited by an inspector, who will report on its condition, and on the qualifications of the candidate as respects the instruction and management of a school, and the certificate will be granted in those cases in which this report is satisfactory. It is not necessary, in order to entitle a schoolmistress to present herself at this examination, that her school should have been previously under inspection; but managers of schools may at any time place their schools under inspection, by filling up the requisite forms, and applying for the admission of their teacher to the general examination as a candidate for the certificate of merit.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council of this College have determined to apply the income of the Andrews fund to the institution of three scholarships of £50, to be annually awarded to the three best proficient in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, among the students of the college and pupils of the junior school. They also have determined to erect a new library and lecture-room.

FREE-LABOUR PRODUCE.—A correspondent at Newcastle, in answer to a letter which appeared in our columns a week or two ago, gives us the following information:—I believe there is no systematic agency for the sale of free-labour produce. The friends who take an active interest in this question—residing principally in Newcastle—have induced many manufacturers to produce and keep on sale free-labour cottons. Others, so far as they can, have induced tradesmen to keep the produce, cottons, sugar, and rice, on stock. But I believe as yet a market has to be made. A few months ago, Mrs. Anna Richardson, an indefatigable philanthropist, made a tour through the manufacturing districts of Scotland, to try and create an interest amongst business men to the question; and, I believe, with considerable success. Mr. Henry Richardson, who has taken the most active part in this good work, is anxious it should form a feature of the Universal Brotherhood Movement; and I believe after the Conference being held in Brussels, it will be taken up in a business and systematic manner. In the meantime, if those who are anxious to help would write to Mr. Henry Richardson, merchant, Cloth-market, Newcastle-on-Tyne, I know they would be gladly furnished with every requisite information.

By one of those blunders that our legislators excel in, the Health of Towns Bill cannot be applied to Gateshead without a special application to Parliament. The lower parts of Gateshead are the filthiest of all England; and when the cholera broke out in the North last, the number of deaths in Poplegate was greater, we believe, than in any other part of the country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The most solemn act, as well as the most delightful, which man can perform, either in earth or heaven, is that of worship. It is to have kindled into love all the affections of the soul—to have all its powers awakened to the exercise of prayer and praise. It is the most intimate communion that can be held between the creature and the Creator—between the finite and the Infinite mind. It is, in spirit, the nearest approximation to the world "unseen and eternal." It cannot be, then, of little moment how that act is performed. To be wrong in this is to have the whole moral being deranged—to have its health vitally impaired. In what manner we shall approach unto God it behoves us well to know. Of all duties this is the most important and the most exalted. In the performing of many, there is scope for opinion in respect to the *quo modo*; but it should be otherwise in reference to those duties which have been clearly defined by Him who was the great and unerring Teacher. In few things have men differed more than in the form of worship. The spirit has almost been forgotten in the contention about the manner. Long and bitter controversies have been held about the latter, when a word has scarcely been uttered about the former. *Deluded men*, as if the form were a matter of importance in the eye of Him who readeth and looketh at the heart! Who would think, to enter one of our cathedrals at the hour of worship, that Britain had been Christianized for upwards of a thousand years? Who would think, who was not conversant with the fact, that where such religious mockery was exhibited there was daily read the history of primitive worship, as well as the sayings and doings of Him who offered the purest and sublimest worship that was ever offered beneath the broad canopy of heaven, upon the cold mountain top, and in the shadowy vale? Not, however, do we think that worship ought to be unmodified in its form in every age—for country, time, and place, must, of necessity, give a modification to its form. There cannot be public worship without form, but the form should naturally spring out of the religion, and not be put to it. What we deprecate, then, is, that form should be *farce*—that worship should be overburdened with ceremony—that a splendid show should throw into the shade a solemn reality—that external pomp should be regarded to the neglect of internal piety; and who does not know that such is the case who knows anything of cathedral worship? And yet for ages is this religious mockery perpetuated. What pleased and attracted in the dark days of feudalism is upheld in the enlightened days of the nineteenth century. There is no idea entertained by the advocates of State religion more weak and nonsensical than that of perpetuating what age has rendered venerable. What even may have been good in bygone times may be a positive evil now; but if we know anything of the religion of the New Testament, or understand our Lord's explanation of real worship, we fear not to state that cathedral worship is an evil rather than a good in any age and every age. And how does this worship act upon the moral nature of those who are so favoured as to inhabit these places of ecclesiastical distinction? Why the worshippers chaunt and hymn to stone walls and majestic columns. Very few ever enter them except as to an exhibition, and fewer still to worship. The spirit has gone out of them—the glory has departed, if ever the glory was there. How lamentable is it, then, that such institutions, with all that is unreal and evil about them, should receive the favour and commendation of those who love the simplicity of the Gospel, and who preach it in its simplicity to others. Why do not such men uplift their voice against that which is only a burlesque on religion? If religion were desecrated in any other form—if it had not the high sanction of civil and ecclesiastical power—they would, with prophet-like severity, denounce it. Why, then, should they remain silent when it has not the sanction but reprobation of high heaven? for

"God abhors the sacrifice
Where not the heart is found."

Surely such men can see through the *sham* of the thing. They cannot be so simple-minded as to believe that it is right for a thing to be done because it is officially ordained to be done. Why, then, are they so quiescent? It must be either that they are so habituated to look upon religious *sham* that it has ceased to impress them with a sense of its profanity; or that a strange infatuation for what is of ancient origin, with a dread of innovation, has perverted their judgments, and made them vassals rather than freemen. It is high time that men should honestly and openly discard what is repugnant to common sense and revealed truth. If a religion is to be imposed upon us bearing the Christian name, let it be given us in its undisguised beauty and simplicity. Mock us not in things pertaining to the soul and eternity. Make no tinsel exhibition to please of that which Christ gave as a solemn reality to save. The world has its moral darkness to be scattered, and its unnumbered woes to be removed. Men and nations are struggling for the truth and longing for the light; and withal, too, men are dying, and are passing to the world of judgment and retribution. Let the servants of Christ, then, speak out, and act out, in holy opposition to everything that would deceive men in their passage thither.

We have spoken of the *sham* of cathedral worship, and we know of but one remedy, and that is the severance of the Church from all civil jurisdiction—the utter disruption of a union which has been, and is, the source of diversified and multiplied evils. We have an all-solid hope for the world when the simple, yet mighty Gospel shall be permitted untrammelled to achieve its glorious conquests.

Chichester.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BEALBY.

INCOME OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—By reading the discussion on the *Regium Donum* in the House of Commons, which appeared in your invaluable paper of August 30th, I was convinced that even members of Parliament are liable to mistakes; yea, good and sincere men, who are not ashamed to confess Christ before the men who assemble in the lower House of Parliament.

The honourable member for Stockport said that the Independents, to whom he belongs, "cheerfully pay their ministers from £100 to £600 per annum." If he

meant that every individual minister in the United Kingdom, or in England and Wales, connected with the Independents, receives from £100 to £600 per annum from the churches and congregations they are ministers to, I beg to state, that not one of the ministers of this county (Merioneth) receives £60; and there are several worthy servants of the Lord Jesus Christ in this county who do not receive full £30 a year for their hard and faithful labour. I say hard, because I am aware that every minister in this county preaches three times every Sabbath, and some of them have to travel from ten to sixteen miles every Lord's-day with that; and they are very active on week evenings, to conduct prayer, expository, and catechetical meetings. I say faithful, because they preach the gospel faithfully. Many congregations who pay from £300 to £500 a year for their ministry, would be proud (and should be thankful) for its equal.

The statement of the same honourable member, that the Welsh Dissenters generously contributed a larger sum than the entire of the *Regium Donum* to the London Missionary Society alone last year—and he was quite right in that statement—at the same time proves the faithfulness of the Welsh ministers, when not receiving even £30 a year themselves, yet they advise their congregations and churches to contribute to the Missionary Society, and they do contribute themselves of their scanty remunerations.

As to what the honourable member for the Tower Hamlets suggested, "that the names of the present recipients be given to the honourable member for Stockport, or to a committee that shall be appointed for the purpose, and they to institute a fair and Christian-like inquiry into the wants and necessities of ministers in the several counties of England and Wales," as for this county, I believe the safest way would be to correspond with the Rev. Cadwaladr Jones, Independent minister at Dolgelly for the last thirty-six years—he knows everything about the circumstances of the Independent ministers in this county; and the Rev. W. Morgan, Baptist minister, will do the same with the ministers of his own denomination. There are no Presbyterians in Merionethshire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JACOB EVANS.

Tanyfforduchaf, near Dolgelly, 15th Sept., 1848.

DISUSE OF SLAVE-GROWN PRODUCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

As the letter written by my friend Lawrence Heyworth, headed "The Slave Trade," and which appeared in the last number of the *Nonconformist*, had reference to a document which I compiled and circulated, I should be obliged by the insertion of the following brief remarks.

It might be supposed from the tenour of Lawrence Heyworth's letter, that the circular upon which he animadverts was a defence not only of a monopoly in Commerce and Legislation, with all the sufferings and oppressions that result from it, but also of the course pursued by our Government in attempting to suppress the slave trade by armed cruisers. Such a supposition would not only be altogether erroneous, but I am sure the writer of the letter will give me credit for having long and steadily opposed all these crying evils. The printed paper to which he alludes, did, it is true, encourage a personal abstinence from the use of any produce known to be stained by the blood of the slave, and was also intended to condemn those legislative measures which had given a fearful impulse to the slave trade and slavery, and which, it is conceived by many, has, so far as the people are responsible for the acts of their rulers, involved this nation in a guilty participation in this horrid system.

There are few, probably, who recognise the necessity of any legislation at all, but will admit that it is the duty of Government to prevent their subjects from knowingly receiving and dealing in goods taken by robbery and piracy. Now it is the opinion of many, that the merchandise which is the produce of slave labour, and by the consumption of which both slavery and the slave trade is supported, should be treated as stolen property; and I consider this opinion neither inconsistent with "morality or wisdom," but that it is in accordance with the dictates of humanity and Christianity. We deny that carrying out these views would inflict injury upon the innocent; and we also deny that in doing so we act more inconsistently with the principles of free-trade, than he who refuses to be an accomplice with the pirate and the robber, by declining to purchase the goods which he has obtained by violence and murder.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH STURGE.

Birmingham, 9th Month 16th, 1848.

THE NUISANCES REMOVAL AND DISEASES PREVENTION ACT.—On the 4th instant, an Act of Parliament was passed (11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 123), which must be adopted jointly with the Public Health Act, to effect certain sanitary regulations. The act is to renew and amend the 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 96, for the more speedy removal of certain nuisances, and the prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases. On information in writing from two householders of the filthy condition of any building, or of the existence of any nuisance, an examination is to be made, and on a medical certificate, the owner to be summoned before a magistrate, who shall, upon proof, order the nuisance to be removed, and enforce the order if it is not obeyed; the expenses are to be recovered from the owner. Notice is to be given to the General Board of Health of the intention to open certain hospitals; and by the 9th section the Privy Council is empowered to issue orders for putting in force the act for the prevention of epidemic diseases—"That when any part of the United Kingdom shall appear to be threatened with, or affected by, any formidable epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases, measures of precaution should be taken with promptitude." After an order so made, the General Board of Health may give directions which the Poor-law Board may compel guardians to enforce. There are several penal enactments in the act, with one to enter premises and put in operation the regulations of the General Board of Health.

M. Louis Blanc has addressed a letter to the *Times*, stating that the *Ateliers Nationaux* were established in spite of his opposition, and defending his views from alleged misrepresentation.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND CATHOLIC ENDOWMENTS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

MY LORD,—Your high official position, your well-known urbanity, your long professed attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, your influence both as a nobleman and statesman, your ample experience of the genius of your countrymen, and your insight into the tendencies of the present movements over the length and breadth of Europe, all concur in determining me to address you on a matter of no small magnitude to the interests of the youth of this great country, and, through them, to those of unborn generations; and if further apology be needed, I find it in the fact that, some time since, you honoured me with an interview, as part of a deputation, to remonstrate, in the name of myriads, against the Minutes of Council on Education. The evils which I then pointed out to your lordship, as likely to flow from the influence of those minutes on our Village Schools, and especially in those stations with which, as Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society, I am fully conversant, have been seriously realized. The predicted hostility to the liberties of the poorer classes, if they are found among the ranks of Dissenters from the National Church, of a system which plays into the hands of the opulent, and increases the power of unscrupulous partisans of the hierarchy, has been fulfilled. The foreseen seductions of a system which adds to the resources of the rich, in exact proportion to their wealth, and increases the means of bribery in the hands of those who have the predisposition to allure the poor and the unsuspecting from the instruction to which they are conscientiously attached, have been witnessed in many a hamlet and village, and have become historical facts. Our devoted Missionaries, who are labouring to dispel the superstition and ignorance amidst which the clergy of the richly endowed Church have in most instances left the rural poor, have to contend not only against those mental evils, but also against the material advantages which the clergy and their coadjutors are enabled to offer, and the refusal to accept of which they threaten to punish. We complain, my Lord, that whilst our Missionaries and teachers touch not, and will not touch, the national resources in doing the work of mind, of truth, and of God, which others have neglected, they should be continually hampered and thwarted in their benevolent enterprise, by the very parties who greedily receive the nation's money, and so frequently employ it to the injury of justice, liberty, and peace. We complain that those consistent Dissenters who refused to accept the grant, and who thereby evinced faith in their cherished principles, should be subjected to increased discouragements by parties who had no such principles to cherish, and no such scruples of conscience to prohibit them from accepting the Government largess. But, my Lord, our sufferings have not resulted in inaction, nor are our complaints intended to prepare the way for a retreat from our vantage ground. No! I assure your Lordship, in the name of multitudes, that whilst we consider our principles infinitely stronger than the combined power of the National Church, the National School, and National Money, instead of retreating from the conflict, we mean to rely still more implicitly on the power of that truth, the diffusion of which is our sole object, and on the virtues of that Voluntaryism which it is fashionable to decry among the ranks with which your Lordship associates. And although the influence of the Tractarian party, from which your Lordship has already experienced some little trouble, has introduced a new element of opposition to the evangelic labours of our Home Missionaries, yet the decided improvement in 500 villages and hamlets, the result of the labours of those opposed Missionaries, affords practical demonstration that the Voluntary principle contrasts most advantageously with the cumbrous machinery of State interference. I believe most solemnly that the best and wisest way to evangelize the rural population and to educate the children of England, would be to withdraw all national resources from every party now receiving them, and to throw the people on the illimitable resources of untaxed benevolence. At all events, it is our settled determination not to receive the aid of the Government; for, apart from our principles, which are dearer to us than policy, we believe it will be found ultimately that that "aid" is an incumbrance. We prefer our freedom, and are resolved to retain it.

It may not perhaps have escaped your Lordship's memory that the Committee of the Sunday School Union made a representation, similar to that to which I have already alluded, to your Lordship's noble coadjutors, but without practical effect; for although the noble President is the friend of the liberties of the humbler classes, and the friend of justice, and assured the committee of the deep anxiety he felt to protect their schools against the arbitrary regulations of the National School, yet it was evident there was a concealed power working against them, in opposition to which his Lordship had attempted to contend in vain. It is true that the Sunday School Union have admitted the principle for which your Lordship argues, and against which we have repeatedly protested. But the defence of our principles is not weakened; nor are the facts which justify our opposition to the Government scheme lessened, by the defalcation of parties on whose co-operation we might have counted.

I remind you, my Lord, of these steps in your remarkable pro-endowment policy; a policy which has already created discord and division at home and in the colonies, and which threatens our Colonial

Missionaries and Mission stations with increasing danger; and a policy which, if persisted in, allow me to add with all deference, will place England in the rear instead of the van of European nations.

And now, my Lord, it is reported over the length and breadth of the land, that your next purpose is to seize the first favourable moment for the public endorsement of a priesthood whose system was denounced by your Royal Mistress, our gracious Queen, as superstitious and idolatrous, when she ascended the throne of these Protestant realms. It is certain that your policy has long pointed to this consummation; but still the project appears so incredible, that but for its public announcement, it would not have been believed. You, my Lord, about to endow Popery, to patronize the disciples of Loyola, to invite a system fraught with death to the civil and sacred liberties of the people, and to tax the over-burthened nation to sell those liberties to the hoary foe of all that is great and good in humanity, and soul-stirring in Christianity, and precious in free inquiry and liberty of conscience? Is this to be the climax of your political career, the acmé of your fame, the crowning deed in your public life? A member of the noble house of Bedford, whose historical associations are identified with the struggles of England for constitutional freedom, to appear, during the high noon of the nineteenth century, when the nations of Europe are throwing off the crushing yoke of politico-ecclesiastical Establishments, as the champion, patron, and endower of Popery? My Lord, the name of Russell is not only historical, but you are yourself an historian, and without asking you who were the most inveterate foes of liberty and civilization during the long night of darkness, or who built the Inquisitions of Italy, and persecuted by fire and sword those great and holy men who, in the dawn of the Reformation, gave their ashes as the seeds of civil privileges and religious freedom, to be scattered on the soil of our common fatherland,—great and holy men who, with a daring for truth and God, for the rights of man and the honour of Jesus Christ, leaped in the breach where a Roman Curtius would have trembled, between ecclesiastical tyranny and national oppression;—I say, instead of asking you these questions, I will merely ask you how it will read in the pages of the future historian, that Lord John Russell re-established Popery in the nineteenth century? My Lord, I beseech you to think again—think seriously—think long, before you submit the odious proposition to the Commons of England. In the event of such a proposition, the overthrow of the Ministry of which you are the head is certain; but this were a small matter compared with the calamities to the rising generation which your success would inevitably produce. But no! success is impossible! Nevertheless the attempt will arouse against the political existence of the statesman who makes it a storm such as the present generation has not witnessed. The Protestant people of these lands will lift up their voices like the roll of mighty thunderings, as in the days of your ancestors; and, as in the experience of the house of Brunswick, the Protestant Dissenters will rally round the throne; and I can certify you, my Lord, as a Sunday School teacher of large experience, that 200,000 of my fellow-teachers, who have charge of the religious education of 2,000,000 of Britain's sons and daughters, and who love them too well to hand them over to the tender mercies of popery—which you must endow in England as well as in Ireland—will arise to push you from office, and to request you to retire to private life, on the day in which you so far forget yourself as to propose to Parliament your plan for an additional Church Establishment in this kingdom, which is fettered and injured by too many already.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,
THOMAS THOMPSON.
Poundsford Park, Sept. 13th, 1848.

LECTURES AT THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The second series of lectures on popular subjects, which are being delivered at this institution, will be commenced to-morrow (Thursday) evening by J. J. G. Wilkinson, Esq., who, on that occasion, will give his first lecture on "The Physics of Human Nature." Mr. Wilkinson has made one or two valuable contributions to the department of metaphysics and intellectual philosophy, which have called forth the warm approbation of those most competent to judge of his merits as a philosophical thinker.

CLOSE OF THE HARVEST IN THE NORTH.—The harvest is about in, with the exception of patches in outlying bad lands, and is a good average crop. The weather is now remarkably fine, so that what little there is to get in will be favourably won. The cry about the potato disease, like Jack Falstaff's men in buckram, when scrutinized, is reduced to very small proportions. If there is any disease, no one can find it out.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—A singular and somewhat alarming accident occurred at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Bishop's-road, Paddington, on Sunday morning, during the time of divine service. By some means or other, a child fell over the back rails of the gallery, in the recess of the window, on the head of a lady below; but, fortunately, the violence of the fall was so broken by the projection of the wall about midway, that neither party received much damage, though the lady was the greater sufferer of the two. The officiating minister was not aware of the accident until informed of it after service.

Not a single death has occurred in the parish of Eaton Hastings, Berkshire, during a period of more than four years!

NEW BRITISH DAY-SCHOOL, BOGNOR, SUSSEX.

A very interesting meeting connected with laying the foundation-stone of a new British day-school in this town, was held on Tuesday, September 5th. The weather was exceedingly propitious, and the company numerous beyond expectation. A spacious marquée, decorated with flags and banners bearing appropriate mottoes, was erected for the patrons and subscribers to the school, amongst whom we were glad to find the names of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, £10; Right Hon. Lord George Lennox, £5; J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P., £5; W. Baring, Esq., £20; Charles Dixon, Esq., Stansted, £20; Joshua Wilson, Esq., London, £10; Lady Duff, of Funtington, £5; Joseph Godman, Esq., Chichester, £5; P. P. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Bognor, £5; J. H. Stracey, Esq., Bognor, £5; Rev. G. C. Luxford, rector of Middleton, and others, who have most liberally subscribed to the undertaking.

Long before the hour appointed, every spot whence a view of the ceremony could be obtained was taken possession of, and the reserved seats in the marquée filled by the subscribers and friends. At three o'clock, Lord George Lennox, who had consented to lay the first stone of the school, arrived on the ground, accompanied by Lady George and the Misses Lennox, P. P. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Fitzpatrick, J. H. Stracey, Esq., and Mrs. Stracey, with several of the ladies patronesses. On their arrival they were welcomed with the most hearty cheering, especially his lordship, whose previous residence in Bognor had rendered him not only well known, but endeared to all the inhabitants.

Preparations for laying the stone having been completed, the Rev. J. C. Cane briefly addressed the assembled friends. He rejoiced to meet his lordship on the present occasion, and felt confident that all present participated in those feelings of pleasure which had been awakened by his coming amongst them to lay the first stone of a British day-school in Bognor. He felt assured that this act of kindness and liberality of sentiment on the part of the noble lord would still further increase the respect and attachment of the people towards him. It was a source of gratification to be surrounded by so many supporters of a free, and enlightened, a liberal, an unsectarian, yet a scriptural education; to impart this would ever be the object of the promoters of this school; and no efforts would be wanting to render it worthy of that distinguished patronage it had hitherto enlisted. The speaker then adverted to the success which had attended an attempt to establish a preliminary school, and referred to the principles on which the new school was to be founded; viz., those propounded by the British and Foreign School Society, which appeared to him to be the best and wisest plan of imparting to all classes, irrespective of their peculiar creed, a sound, liberal, and useful education, apart from compulsory attendance on any particular form of worship—an education of which all might partake, without compromise of principle, thought, or action; yet an education based upon the Holy Scriptures, the only rule of faith and practice. He hoped that the school would prove eminently useful in dispelling the ignorance that abounded, and that it would be the means of raising and cheering multitudes who would otherwise be degraded and unhappy. His fervent prayers that the Divine blessing might accompany the attempt should oft ascend, for "except the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it."

Mr. J. W. BUCKELL, of Chichester, read the statement of accounts, the subscriptions promised and paid into his hands as the treasurer, stating that the entire sum required for the building and purchase of ground was guaranteed with the exception of £45, which he sincerely hoped would be obtained before the school was opened.

The Right Honourable Lord GEORGE LENNOX then addressed the meeting. It afforded him very great pleasure to meet his old friends at Bognor, especially on the present auspicious occasion. He for one delighted to support every liberal scheme of education, and felt it to be an honour as well as a privilege to aid in extending the advantages of knowledge to all classes in the realm. He rejoiced in the erection of a day-school in Bognor; it was much needed, and he most cordially trusted that the attempt would be crowned with success, and that the whole amount required would be collected speedily, so that at the opening of the school it might be reported that every expense had been met. He would conclude by proposing three cheers for the prosperity of the school and its projectors, presenting at the same time £5 towards the remainder of the requisite amount, and trusted that others would follow his example. His lordship then proceeded to lay the first stone, which was lowered amidst the cheers of the spectators, after which the National Anthem was sung.

The Rev. THOMAS ADKINS, of Southampton, made a most eloquent and appropriate speech; we only regret that want of space compels its omission.

J. H. STRACEY, Esq., of Bognor, felt great pleasure in supporting the opinions expressed by the noble lord in reference to the promotion of general religious education on the basis of the Bible. He humbly raised his voice in support of this school, and would do everything to promote its establishment. He was no friend to a narrow and exclusive education, but wished to see a free, a liberal, an enlightened and unsectarian education imparted to all. He regretted that the infirmities of age too much impeded the utterance of his sentiments, but he hoped that in following the example of Lord George Lennox, by devoting £5 to the object, he should make up what was wanting in his speech.

The Rev. G. C. Luxford, rector of Middleton,

Rev. F. Meadows, of Gosport, C. E. James, of Chichester, — Salisbury, of Bosham, and other ministers and friends of education, were present on the occasion.

The thanks of the meeting were then presented to the subscribers for the very liberal and spontaneous efforts made, and there is every reason to hope that ere long the amount required will be realized.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

A statement issued by the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, who are enlightening the practical English mind on the question of public economy, give some well-authenticated facts, which sadly prove the wasteful wantonness of that "barbaric pomp," by which not only the hard wrung taxes of the people are squandered, but a pernicious moral example of expensive "snobbishness" held up in high places, to the discomfort and ruin of many middle-class families, whose fortunes are wrecked in the fashionable whirlpool of a costly style of living.

We find from the paper "On the Salaries of Palace Officials," (a department more open to criticism than the huge butcher's, baker's, and grocer's bills,) that the Lord Steward has a salary of £2,000, and authority over all the servants. His duties, however, are performed by the Master of the Household, who receives £1,168, having been recently increased. The Master of the Household has very dignified duties. He pays all wages, and attends to all complaints of unaired beds, undarned stockings, and underdone viands—to facilitate the latter duty, he dines at the royal table. The Treasurer of the Household is paid £904 to look after the payment of tradesmen's bills, and other expenses; and the Comptroller has to examine and check this expenditure; and as he may be supposed to require an equal dignity in order to counterbalance the Treasurer, he is ingeniously furnished with an equal salary—£904 a year; thus the mechanism of the "check" is perfect. A gentleman who dips in the same sop with the royal family, like the Master of the Household, requires a Secretary at £300 a year, and other clerks, who receive altogether £2,620 in salaries. There is a Paymaster, at £500 a year, through whose mediating hands the money passes from the Treasurer to the butchers, bakers, grocers, and other plebeians.

In the KITCHEN department there is first the Clerk Comptroller. This individual, who has £700 a year, has "great power," we are told, over all the domestics, male and female. He also attends her Majesty's dinners; but it is to "make himself generally useful." This rather vague expression leaves us in doubt whether he stands with the napkin in his hand, like a waiter, or is privileged to sit behind his own plate, and spread it on his knee—probably he is an adept at carving. He has four Clerks, whose salaries are from £250 downwards; and these gentlemen not only issue the orders for provender, but see the beef and mutton weighed, to prevent cheating. The orders are carried by a Messenger, who is paid £70 per annum.

We are surprised to find that the Chief Cook is rated at only £700. Probably M. Soyer, of the Reform Club, would turn up his nose at that figure; but it is likely that the dripping and other perquisites bring it up to a respectable emolument. Then there are three Master Cooks, who receive £350 each, and take apprentices, with an indenture fee as heavy as would be asked by a thriving attorney or surgeon with an articulated pupil. Then there are storers, larderers, storekeepers, roasters, bakers, fryers, broilers, kitchen-maids, green office men, engineers to manage the steam apparatus, and other functionaries fat and rosy, amidst steam and grease.

What would "the yeoman of Kent, with his yearly rent"—what would our Devonshire yeoman, with his plough and bullocks—say to a "FIRST YEOMAN CONFECTIONER, with a salary of £300?" A second ditto, with £250? Besides an errand man and three female assistants. Oh gooseberry preserves of our grandmother, ye would have tasted with no rich flavour at so rich a cost!

The arduous labours of the Chief Pastry Cook, who, with the aid of a male and two female "helps," with a couple of bakers, has to knead the dough, and tend the oven in person, and manufacture pie-crust enough to roof the houses of us small folks, only earning £250 a year, demand pity and redress. He may take consolation, however, by reflecting that he does not run the danger of being hanged, like Pharaoh's baker in Egypt, or like the bakers of the starving canaille in Paris. The baker's queue in the palace consists not of customers, but of a long tail of inferior servants.

No more euphonious title can be bestowed on a courtier, than the following:—

"GENTLEMAN OF THE WINE AND BEER CELLARS!"

Jack Falstaff could not say to such a tapster as that (with £500 a year salary)—"I am better than thou; I am a gentleman, and thou art a drawer." He has two yeomen and a groom under him. There are three table deckers at from £90 to £200 a-year each, whose duty is to lay the cloth, with a wax fitter for the tapers. It would be tedious to enumerate the other officials, the three yeomen who have charge of the plate, which is worth two millions sterling, the five assistant stewards, the ushers of the hall, the sergeant porter, the gentlemen porters, the five yeomen porters, the three groom porters, the five night porters, the twelve coal porters, the four under porters, the assistant porters, the nine lamplighters, and the innumerable other ministers of all that clumsy magnificence, which clogs and obscures the ideal dignity of royalty, and tends to make England the most mammon-worshipping nation upon earth.—*Western Times.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADA.

Montreal, August 24th, 1848.

Sympathy with the Irish Repealers has caused some little ferment in our community, particularly in view of the demonstrations and threats of monster meetings in the adjoining Republic. Thanks to the happy influence of our present Administration, there is no real cause of alarm; though there can be no doubt that troubles would have arisen here among the Irish masses, had the late unpopular Government been still in power. As it is, Canada has nothing to fear from that quarter. But the conduct of the Home Government, in not carrying the repeal of the navigation laws, after distinct and oft-repeated assurances of their speedy abolition, has excited great and just dissatisfaction throughout this province; for without that repeal our commercial prosperity is impossible, now that we have ceased to enjoy protection in the British market. The motives of the Russell Cabinet in thus sacrificing our interests are suspected to be very bad. Is it not the aim of the Whigs thereby to conciliate the Protectionists and Tories, that so they may all unite against the new reform party? The fact has all the appearance of resulting from their settled policy of reaction. And thus, to serve party purposes at home, the prosperity of Canada must be destroyed for a long time to come—perhaps until the endurance of the people shall be exhausted, and an independent Government be established to watch over their own interests, without any more reference to Downing-street.

State-churchism has, of late, developed itself among us in a new form. The clergy of the Romish and English churches have been paid about £1,500 for their services in attending the sick emigrants that arrived last year. This sum is professedly granted only as compensation for expenses, but it is certain that professional charges are also included. This clerical item in the emigration expenditure falls most likely upon the shoulders of John Bull; but, wherever it comes from, the people have just ground to condemn their rulers for spending the public money for religious and sectarian purposes. The evil example in this matter was set by our late Ministry, and it has been too readily followed by our Liberals. I think these gentlemen will soon learn, however, that such doings will disgust their own supporters. The Liberals of Canada are not likely to be satisfied until all Government grants for religious objects shall be discontinued. Two or three members of the Cabinet are strongly in favour of this issue, whilst the others are indifferent or hostile. The pressure from without will shortly be applied with some vigour, as the meeting of our Parliament draws nigh. In a few days a county meeting will be held, to declare against continuing the present system of the clergy reserves, and against paying the ministers of any church out of the public resources. This county is one of the largest in the province, and it is represented by a member of the Government, who will be none the worse for such a significant demonstration. The example thus about to be set will find ready imitators in other parts. I expect that the voluntary question will become the ground of strife at our next general election; and that, before then, it will compel a division among the members of the Executive Council, the Voluntaries finding that they can have no chance there of carrying out their views. I hope we shall be prepared for the struggle, and shall triumph gloriously. If this happy result be secured, it will be in part owing to the influence of the *Nonconformist*, so freely quoted by two or three of our colonial papers, which display the utmost zeal in the cause of religious equality.

B. D.

JAMAICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Jamaica, August 7, 1848.

Amidst the ruin which has come upon this fair isle, some commotion has arisen, which seems to say it will not be as slothfully borne as the prosperity of "the palmy days." Many of the plantocracy most nearly affected have remembered the days of their boyhood, and given forth the maxim loved of old, "no breaking up without a scramble." Following out this, from amongst their first principles, it has been their effort to lead the black people into the belief that there was to be an insurrection on the first of August. And when these gentry were asked by their labourers, "what the insurrection was for?" They have replied, "because the island is to be given to America, and slavery is to come back again: but we are ready for you!" But notwithstanding the great fear created amongst some parties—the memorials sent to the Governor—the special constables sworn in—the military and police drafted away to the scenes of expected war—all has vanished away without a pistol shot! The Governor issued a proclamation indicating that he had a larger amount of confidence in the black than in the white population, and assuring the former of the security of their liberties, whilst the latter were advised to mend their manners. The result of all has been that the desired "scramble" has not graced

the breaking up of the old school; nor does it seem likely to be obtained in any other way.

The editor of the *Messenger* lies in gaol, but not without consolation. For his noble and fearless exposure of the prime evil of the land (as truly *the curse* as it is "*the sin of the country*"), he is to be for six months immured! Condemned by a jury of the men said to be libelled, he is lifted at once into "the goodly fellowship of the apostles," and "the noble army of martyrs." A fine of twenty-five pounds is also exacted from him, that iniquity may lack nothing at her new banquet of festal joy.

Immigration, too, is laying aside its mask. Recently-imported Africans (liberated, I believe, from some captured slaver) are subjected to continual floggings with "the supple-jack," for refusing to work. Several complaints have been brought to me; and during my absence from home, three days since, three of the women came to complain of the beatings they had received on the estate; and one of them wished to show me the marks then on her back, which I am told were "as big as a man's biggest finger." There were also many other complaints, such as of very insufficient food and clothing, the impossibility of their leaving the estate for three years, &c. I am aware that the poor creatures, unable as they are to speak a word of English, may not succeed in proving the correctness of their complaints, when confronted with an Englishman, who is quite as likely as themselves to do violence to truth: but you shall hear the result of my investigations. From this example I fear you may, with too much propriety, say to your readers, "*Ex uno disce omnes!*"

Meetings have been held in some of the parishes to demand a reduction in the expenditure of the island, but I fear with little hopes of success. Whilst the Council, composed entirely of officials, can always negative the measures agreed upon in the House of Assembly, where is our hope for reduction in the expenditure of the Government?

The people are suffering excessively from the want of money, aggravated by an approach to the truck system, of which the planters are now guilty. There is hardly an estate in the neighbourhood from which I write (I believe not one) which has not a shop attached to it for the sale of spirits, malt liquors, salt fish, flour, calico, and a hundred *et ceteras*. The measure pursued is this: when the people are becoming clamorous for their wages, say after six or eight weeks, "the busha" leaves home on a visit to some distant friend, or on a shooting or fishing excursion, and gives directions that those to whom money is owing by the estate must take what they want out of the shop. With little hope of ever seeing their money if they should not obey this injunction, they make the best of a bad matter; and, in addition to being thoroughly fleeced, are often told, when they want the little balance remaining due to them, that there is no money, and they must wait. Thus many are disgusted with the cultivation of the estates, and prefer any other way that they can find of gaining a livelihood.

In conclusion, with all the shameful outcry that has assailed you about the ruin of Jamaica, let me assure you she is naturally as rich as ever, and all she wants is for her inhabitants to use their own resources. Industry and enterprise would raise her, even now, to one of the first positions in the world. Hence might be exported not only sugar, coffee, rum, and pimento, but cotton, indigo, rice, maize, arrow-root, sarsaparilla, tobacco, and a hundred other commodities in the richest abundance. Let Jamaica but be relieved from restrictions, and cast entirely upon its own resources, and the world will wonder at her exhaustless treasures. Meanwhile, in this world of strife, turmoil, and untold misery, I would not disguise my conviction that whatever are the present difficulties felt in the island, they are but as the dust in the balance; and could its sins, which are the vilest and heaviest that have ever made the world to groan, be kept from view, Jamaica would claim for itself the name of "Jamaica Felix." Yet now,

"In vain the spicy breezes
Blow soft upon our isle;
For every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

P. H. C.

COLONIAL MISGOVERNMENT—NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—By the Parliamentary Report contained in the last number of your journal, I observe that one of our liberal (?) Ministry lately informed the House of Commons that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government, in the next session of Parliament, to introduce a bill for giving to the important colony of New South Wales a constitution and a representative Government. This looks very pretty in print, and doubtless in some quarters it will make some favourable impression on behalf of the self-styled Friends of the People.

Having some little knowledge of that great colony, partly from residence there, and partly from information received from a brother still residing in Sydney, I am in a condition to inform your readers that this apparent intention of granting popular institutions to a branch of our empire which is almost daily rising in importance is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.

Sir, the fact is, the colony has had for some years a

representative government, or one at least partially so. In the session I believe of 1840-1 an Act of Parliament was passed providing for the future government of that colony, by which it was enacted that at the expiration of six months after the receipt of that act by the Governor, the then existing Legislative Council (nominated entirely by the Governor) should cease; and that instead thereof there should be a Legislative Council, consisting of thirty-six members (with power for the Governor to increase the number to fifty-four), of which one-third should be nominated by the Governor, and the remaining two-thirds elected by the colonists in manner thereafter provided. The act then directed that two-thirds of the Council to be elected should be apportioned among the inhabitants according to the provisions to be made in an act in that behalf to be passed by the old Legislative Council after the receipt of that act of Parliament in the colony. The right of franchise for the counties was given to all freemen residing within the county who paid £20 a year rents or had freehold property of the value of £200. The act then provided that in the boroughs every male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, not being a convict under sentence, who had for six months before the day to be named for the registration of electors, paid a rent at the rate of £10 a-year, should be qualified and be put upon the register of persons entitled to vote at any election for a member of Council to represent that borough during the ensuing twelve months.

The act then provided for incorporating some of the principal towns in the colony, and gave the management of the streets, lighting, and police, to a Council, to be elected on a plan similar to that of the boroughs of England; and provided for the management of these same matters in the country districts by district councils, which were, I believe, to be nominated by the Governor.

On receipt of this act the Governor, somewhat frightened at the wording of the clause respecting borough constituencies, called for the opinion of the judges whether it was not the intention of the Legislature to confine the franchise to householders. The judges, to their honour, decided that clearly such was not the intention—that it manifestly was intended to include all men who had for the given time paid the required amount of rent; the only disqualification consisting in the being a convict under sentence.

At this time rent was so high in Sydney that a room in any of the third or fourth-rate streets could not be obtained for less than four shillings a week—consequently the operation of this clause was to give a pretty nearly universal suffrage.

The electoral list of Sydney contained nearly 10,000 names, of whom certainly two-thirds were of the working-classes, and of these nearly or probably quite one-half were emancipated convicts.

Now, sir, let me ask our aristocratic rulers where could they hope to find a constituency so likely to produce all the evils which they are pleased to assure us must result from extending the franchise among the labouring classes at home?

Sydney had two members allotted to it, and four candidates offered themselves—Mr. W. C. Wentworth, a native of the colony, known in England as the author of a standard work on Australia, a graduate of Cambridge University, for many years a leading member of the Sydney bar, and possessed of considerable wealth with him was associated Dr. Bland, formerly a surgeon in the navy, and for many years a leading medical practitioner at Sydney, of high literary attainments, and wealthy. These gentlemen had long been known in the colony as able and determined advocates of liberal measures and popular rights, in opposition to the attempted tyranny of the representatives of Downing-street. A third candidate was a Captain O'Connell, son of the Commander-in-Chief, a relative of the great "Dan," aide-de-camp to the Governor: he professed Conservatism, admired our glorious constitution in Church and State, &c. &c.; and by way of a bait for the low Irish, wound up his address with "Hurrah for Repeal." He, of course, had the court influence. The fourth candidate was just the man for a mob constituency—an old convict named Cooper, formerly a publican at Wapping, transported as receiver in the celebrated silk stealing case, tried at the Old Bailey sessions in November 1812, who had established a distillery at Sydney, and amassed at least £300,000. He opened nearly half the public-houses in Sydney for three months before the election, made his circuits of these houses, haranguing the soakers who came to drink, promising them everything they could wish for (except, of course, the division of his own goods), and was the beau ideal of the men sure to be returned by the working classes. The general opinion there was that O'Connell and Cooper must be returned. The day of nomination came—they had their open houses, their processions, and the Captain his mob of low Irish, and they had the show of hands. A poll was demanded, which took place the next day, or rather a ballot (for the un-English ballot was as good for the people of Sydney as it is for the aristocrats of "the Carlton," and "the Reform"), at the close of which it was found that Messrs. Wentworth and Bland had upwards of 4,000 votes, O'Connell about 2,600, and the

Missionaries and Mission stations with increasing danger; and a policy which, if persisted in, allow me to add with all deference, will place England in the rear instead of the van of European nations.

And now, my Lord, it is reported over the length and breadth of the land, that your next purpose is to seize the first favourable moment for the public endowment of a priesthood whose system was denounced by your Royal Mistress, our gracious Queen, as superstitious and idolatrous, when she ascended the throne of these Protestant realms. It is certain that your policy has long pointed to this consummation; but still the project appears so incredible, that but for its public announcement, it would not have been believed. You, my Lord, about to endow Popery, to patronize the disciples of Loyola, to invite a system fraught with death to the civil and sacred liberties of the people, and to tax the over-burthened nation to sell those liberties to the hoary foe of all that is great and good in humanity, and soul-stirring in Christianity, and precious in free inquiry and liberty of conscience? Is this to be the climax of your political career, the acmé of your fame, the crowning deed in your public life? A member of the noble house of Bedford, whose historical associations are identified with the struggles of England for constitutional freedom, to appear, during the high noon of the nineteenth century, when the nations of Europe are throwing off the crushing yoke of politico-ecclesiastical Establishments, as the champion, patron, and endower of Popery? My Lord, the name of Russell is not only historical, but you are yourself an historian, and without asking you who were the most inveterate foes of liberty and civilization during the long night of darkness, or who built the Inquisitions of Italy, and persecuted by fire and sword those great and holy men who, in the dawn of the Reformation, gave their ashes as the seeds of civil privileges and religious freedom, to be scattered on the soil of our common fatherland,—great and holy men who, with a daring for truth and God, for the rights of man and the honour of Jesus Christ, leaped in the breach where a Roman Curtius would have trembled, between ecclesiastical tyranny and national oppression;—I say, instead of asking you these questions, I will merely ask you how it will read in the pages of the future historian, that Lord John Russell re-established Popery in the nineteenth century? My Lord, I beseech you to think again—think seriously—think long, before you submit the odious proposition to the Commons of England. In the event of such a proposition, the overthrow of the Ministry of which you are the head is certain; but this was a small matter compared with the calamities to the rising generation which your success would inevitably produce. But no! success is impossible! Nevertheless the attempt will arouse against the political existence of the statesman who makes it a storm such as the present generation has not witnessed. The Protestant people of these lands will lift up their voices like the roll of mighty thunderings, as in the days of your ancestors; and, as in the experience of the house of Brunswick, the Protestant Dissenters will rally round the throne; and I can certify you, my Lord, as a Sunday School teacher of large experience, that 200,000 of my fellow-teachers, who have charge of the religious education of 2,000,000 of Britain's sons and daughters, and who love them too well to hand them over to the tender mercies of popery—which you must endow in England as well as in Ireland—will arise to push you from office, and to request you to retire to private life, on the day in which you so far forget yourself as to propose to Parliament your plan for an additional Church Establishment in this kingdom, which is fettered and injured by too many already.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,
THOMAS THOMPSON.
Poundsford Park, Sept. 13th, 1848.

LECTURES AT THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The second series of lectures on popular subjects, which are being delivered at this institution, will be commenced to-morrow (Thursday) evening by J. J. G. Wilkinson, Esq., who, on that occasion, will give his first lecture on "The Physics of Human Nature." Mr. Wilkinson has made one or two valuable contributions to the department of metaphysics and intellectual philosophy, which have called forth the warm approbation of those most competent to judge of his merits as a philosophical thinker.

CLOSE OF THE HARVEST IN THE NORTH.—The harvest is about in, with the exception of patches in outlying bad lands, and is a good average crop. The weather is now remarkably fine, so that what little there is to get in will be favourably won. The cry about the potato disease, like Jack Falstaff's men in buckram, when scrutinized, is reduced to very small proportions. If there is any disease, no one can find it out.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—A singular and somewhat alarming accident occurred at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Bishop's-road, Paddington, on Sunday morning, during the time of divine service. By some means or other, a child fell over the back rails of the gallery, in the recess of the window, on the head of a lady below; but, fortunately, the violence of the fall was so broken by the projection of the wall about midway, that neither party received much damage, though the lady was the greater sufferer of the two. The officiating minister was not aware of the accident until informed of it after service.

Not a single death has occurred in the parish of Eaton Hastings, Berkshire, during a period of more than four years!

NEW BRITISH DAY-SCHOOL, BOGNOR, SUSSEX.

A very interesting meeting connected with laying the foundation-stone of a new British day-school in this town, was held on Tuesday, September 5th. The weather was exceedingly propitious, and the company numerous beyond expectation. A spacious marquee, decorated with flags and banners bearing appropriate mottoes, was erected for the patrons and subscribers to the school, amongst whom we were glad to find the names of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, £10; Right Hon. Lord George Lennox, £5; J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P., £5; W. Baring, Esq., £20; Charles Dixon, Esq., Stansted, £20; Joshua Wilson, Esq., London, £10; Lady Duff, of Funtington, £5; Joseph Godman, Esq., Chichester, £5; P. P. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Bognor, £5; J. H. Stracey, Esq., Bognor, £5; Rev. G. C. Luxford, rector of Middleton, and others, who have most liberally subscribed to the undertaking.

Long before the hour appointed, every spot whence a view of the ceremony could be obtained was taken possession of, and the reserved seats in the marquee filled by the subscribers and friends. At three o'clock, Lord George Lennox, who had consented to lay the first stone of the school, arrived on the ground, accompanied by Lady George and the Misses Lennox, P. P. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Fitzpatrick, J. H. Stracey, Esq., and Mrs. Stracey, with several of the ladies patronesses. On their arrival they were welcomed with the most hearty cheering, especially his lordship, whose previous residence in Bognor had rendered him not only well known, but endeared to all the inhabitants.

Preparations for laying the stone having been completed, the Rev. J. C. Cane briefly addressed the assembled friends. He rejoiced to meet his lordship on the present occasion, and felt confident that all present participated in those feelings of pleasure which had been awakened by his coming amongst them to lay the first stone of a British day-school in Bognor. He felt assured that this act of kindness and liberality of sentiment on the part of the noble lord would still further increase the respect and attachment of the people towards him. It was a source of gratification to be surrounded by so many supporters of a free, and enlightened, a liberal, an unsectarian, yet a scriptural education; to impart this would ever be the object of the promoters of this school; and no efforts would be wanting to render it worthy of that distinguished patronage it had hitherto enlisted. The speaker then adverted to the success which had attended an attempt to establish a preliminary school, and referred to the principles on which the new school was to be founded; viz., those propounded by the British and Foreign School Society, which appeared to him to be the best and wisest plan of imparting to all classes, irrespective of their peculiar creed, a sound, liberal, and useful education, apart from compulsory attendance on any particular form of worship—an education of which all might partake, without compromise of principle, thought, or action; yet an education based upon the Holy Scriptures, the only rule of faith and practice. He hoped that the school would prove eminently useful in dispelling the ignorance that abounded, and that it would be the means of raising and cheering multitudes who would otherwise be degraded and unhappy. His fervent prayers that the Divine blessing might accompany the attempt should oft ascend, for "except the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it."

Mr. J. W. BUCKELL, of Chichester, read the statement of accounts, the subscriptions promised and paid into his hands as the treasurer, stating that the entire sum required for the building and purchase of ground was guaranteed with the exception of £45, which he sincerely hoped would be obtained before the school was opened.

The Right Honourable Lord GEORGE LENNOX then addressed the meeting. It afforded him very great pleasure to meet his old friends at Bognor, especially on the present auspicious occasion. He for one delighted to support every liberal scheme of education, and felt it to be an honour as well as a privilege to aid in extending the advantages of knowledge to all classes in the realm. He rejoiced in the erection of a day-school in Bognor; it was much needed, and he most cordially trusted that the attempt would be crowned with success, and that the whole amount required would be collected speedily, so that at the opening of the school it might be reported that every expense had been met. He would conclude by proposing three cheers for the prosperity of the school and its projectors, presenting at the same time £5 towards the remainder of the requisite amount, and trusted that others would follow his example. His lordship then proceeded to lay the first stone, which was lowered amidst the cheers of the spectators, after which the National Anthem was sung.

The Rev. THOMAS ADKINS, of Southampton, made a most eloquent and appropriate speech; we only regret that want of space compels its omission.

J. H. STRACEY, Esq., of Bognor, felt great pleasure in supporting the opinions expressed by the noble lord in reference to the promotion of general religious education on the basis of the Bible. He humbly raised his voice in support of this school, and would do everything to promote its establishment. He was no friend to a narrow and exclusive education, but wished to see a free, a liberal, an enlightened and unsectarian education imparted to all. He regretted that the infirmities of age too much impeded the utterance of his sentiments, but he hoped that in following the example of Lord George Lennox, by devoting £5 to the object, he should make up what was wanting in his speech.

The Rev. G. C. Luxford, rector of Middleton,

Rev. F. Meadows, of Gosport, C. E. James, of Chichester, — Sainsbury, of Bosham, and other ministers and friends of education, were present on the occasion.

The thanks of the meeting were then presented to the subscribers for the very liberal and spontaneous efforts made, and there is every reason to hope that ere long the amount required will be realized.

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We find from the paper "On the Salaries of Palace Officials," (a department more open to criticism than the huge butcher's, baker's, and grocer's bills,) that the Lord Steward has a salary of £2,000, and authority over all the servants. His duties, however, are performed by the Master of the Household, who receives £1,158, having been recently increased. The Master of the Household has very dignified duties. He pays all wages, and attends to all complaints of unaired beds, undarned stockings, and underdone viands—to facilitate the latter duty, he dines at the royal table. The Treasurer of the Household is paid £904 to look after the payment of tradesmen's bills, and other expenses; and the Comptroller has to examine and check this expenditure; and as he may be supposed to require an equal dignity in order to counterbalance the Treasurer, he is ingeniously furnished with an equal salary—£904 a year; thus the mechanism of the "check" is perfect. A gentleman who dips in the same sop with the royal family, like the Master of the Household, requires a Secretary at £300 a year, and other clerks, who receive altogether £2,620 in salaries. There is a Paymaster, at £500 a year, through whose mediating hands the money passes from the Treasurer to the butchers, bakers, grocers, and other plebeians.

In the KITCHEN department there is first the Clerk Comptroller. This individual, who has £700 a year, has "great power," we are told, over all the domestics, male and female. He also attends her Majesty's dinners; but it is to "make himself generally useful." This rather vague expression leaves us in doubt whether he stands with the napkin in his hand, like a waiter, or is privileged to sit behind his own plate, and spread it on his knee—probably he is an adept at carving. He has four Clerks, whose salaries are from £250 downwards; and these gentlemen not only issue the orders for provender, but see the beef and mutton weighed, to prevent cheating. The orders are carried by a Messenger, who is paid £70 per annum.

We are surprised to find that the Chief Cook is rated at only £700. Probably M. Soyer, of the Reform Club, would turn up his nose at that figure; but it is likely that the dripping and other perquisites bring it up to a respectable emolument. Then there are three Master Cooks, who receive £350 each, and take apprentices, with an indenture fee as heavy as would be asked by a thriving attorney or surgeon with an artful pupil. Then there are storers, larderers, storekeepers, roasters, bakers, fryers, broilers, kitchen-maids, green office men, engineers to manage the steam apparatus, and other functionaries fat and rosy, amidst steam and grease.

What would "the yeoman of Kent, with his yearly rent"—what would our Devonshire yeoman, with his plough and bullocks—say to a "FIRST YEOMAN CONFECTIONER, with a salary of £300?" A second ditto, with £250? Besides an errand man and three female assistants. Oh gooseberry preserves of our grandmother, ye would have tasted with no rich flavour at so rich a cost!

The arduous labours of the Chief Pastry Cook, who, with the aid of a male and two female "helps," with a couple of bakers, has to knead the dough, and tend the oven in person, and manufacture pie-crust enough to roof the houses of us small folks, only earning £250 a year, demand pity and redress. He may take consolation, however, by reflecting that he does not run the danger of being hanged, like Pharaoh's baker in Egypt, or like the bakers of the starving canaille in Paris. The baker's queue in the palace consists not of customers, but of a long tail of inferior servants.

No more euphonious title can be bestowed on a courtier, than the following:—

"GENTLEMAN OF THE WINE AND BEER CELLARS!"

Jack Falstaff could not say to such a tapster as that (with £500 a year salary)—"I am better than thou; I am a gentleman, and thou art a drawer." He has two yeomen and a groom under him. There are three table deckers at from £90 to £200 a year each, whose duty is to lay the cloth, with a wax fitter for the tapers. It would be tedious to enumerate the other officials, the three yeomen who have charge of the plate, which is worth two millions sterling, the five assistant stewards, the ushers of the hall, the sergeant porter, the gentlemen porters, the five yeomen porters, the three groom porters, the five night porters, the twelve coal porters, the four under porters, the assistant porters, the nine lamplighters, and the innumerable other ministers of all that clumsy magnificence, which clogs and obscures the ideal dignity of royalty, and tends to make England the most mammon-worshipping nation upon earth.—*Western Times.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADA.

Montreal, August 24th, 1848.

Sympathy with the Irish Repealers has caused some little ferment in our community, particularly in view of the demonstrations and threats of monster meetings in the adjoining Republic. Thanks to the happy influence of our present Administration, there is no real cause of alarm; though there can be no doubt that troubles would have arisen here among the Irish masses, had the late unpopular Government been still in power. As it is, Canada has nothing to fear from that quarter. But the conduct of the Home Government, in not carrying the repeal of the navigation laws, after distinct and oft-repeated assurances of their speedy abolition, has excited great and just dissatisfaction throughout this province; for without that repeal our commercial prosperity is impossible, now that we have ceased to enjoy protection in the British market. The motives of the Russell Cabinet in thus sacrificing our interests are suspected to be very bad. Is it not the aim of the Whigs thereby to conciliate the Protectionists and Tories, that so they may all unite against the new reform party? The fact has all the appearance of resulting from their settled policy of reaction. And thus, to serve party purposes at home, the prosperity of Canada must be destroyed for a long time to come—perhaps until the endurance of the people shall be exhausted, and an independent Government be established to watch over their own interests, without any more reference to Downing-street.

State churchism has, of late, developed itself among us in a new form. The clergy of the Romish and English churches have been paid about £1,500 for their services in attending the sick emigrants that arrived last year. This sum is professedly granted only as *compensation for expenses*, but it is certain that *professional charges* are also included. This clerical item in the emigration expenditure falls most likely upon the shoulders of John Bull; but, wherever it comes from, the people have just ground to condemn their rulers for spending the public money for religious and sectarian purposes. The evil example in this matter was set by our late Ministry, and it has been too readily followed by our Liberals. I think these gentlemen will soon learn, however, that such doings will disgust their own supporters. The Liberals of Canada are not likely to be satisfied until all Government grants for religious objects shall be discontinued. Two or three members of the Cabinet are strongly in favour of this issue, whilst the others are indifferent or hostile. The pressure from without will shortly be applied with some vigour, as the meeting of our Parliament draws nigh. In a few days a county meeting will be held, to declare against continuing the present system of the clergy reserves, and against paying the ministers of any church out of the public resources. This county is one of the largest in the province, and it is represented by a member of the Government, who will be none the worse for such a significant demonstration. The example thus about to be set will find ready imitators in other parts. I expect that the voluntary question will become the ground of strife at our next general election; and that, before then, it will compel a division among the members of the Executive Council, the Voluntaries finding that they can have no chance there of carrying out their views. I hope we shall be prepared for the struggle, and shall triumph gloriously. If this happy result be secured, it will be in part owing to the influence of the *Nonconformist*, so freely quoted by two or three of our colonial papers, which display the utmost zeal in the cause of religious equality.

B. D.

JAMAICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Jamaica, August 7, 1848.

Amidst the ruin which has come upon this fair isle, some commotion has arisen, which seems to say it will not be as slothfully borne as the prosperity of "the palmy days." Many of the plantocracy most nearly affected have remembered the days of their boyhood, and given forth the maxim loved of old, "no breaking up without a scramble." Following out this, from amongst their first principles, it has been their effort to lead the black people into the belief that there was to be an *insurrection* on the first of August. And when these gentry were asked by their labourers, "what the insurrection was for?" They have replied, "because the island is to be given to America, and slavery is to come back again: but we are ready for you!" But notwithstanding the great fear created amongst some parties—the memorials sent to the Governor—the special constables sworn in—the military and police drafted away to the scenes of expected war—all has vanished away without a pistol shot! The Governor issued a proclamation indicating that he had a larger amount of confidence in the black than in the white population, and assuring the former of the security of their liberties, whilst the latter were advised to mend their manners. The result of all has been that the desired "scramble" has not graced

the breaking up of the old school; nor does it seem likely to be obtained in any other way.

The editor of the *Messenger* lies in gaol, but not without consolation. For his noble and fearless exposure of the prime evil of the land (as truly *the curse* as it is "*the sin of the country*"), he is to be for six months immured! Condemned by a jury of the men said to be libelled, he is lifted at once into "the goodly fellowship of the apostles," and "the noble army of martyrs." A fine of twenty-five pounds is also exacted from him, that iniquity may lack nothing at her new banquet of festal joy.

Immigration, too, is laying aside its mask. Recently-imported Africans (liberated, I believe, from some captured slaver) are subjected to continual floggings with "the supple-jack," for refusing to work. Several complaints have been brought to me; and during my absence from home, three days since, three of the women came to complain of the beatings they had received on the estate; and one of them wished to show me the marks then on her back, which I am told were "as big as a man's biggest finger." There were also many other complaints, such as of very insufficient food and clothing, with the impossibility of their leaving the estate for three years, &c. I am aware that the poor creatures, unable as they are to speak a word of English, may not succeed in *proving* the correctness of their complaints, when confronted with an Englishman, who is quite as likely as themselves to do violence to truth: but you shall hear the result of my investigations. From this example I fear you may, with too much propriety, say to your readers, "*Ex uno disce omnes!*"

Meetings have been held in some of the parishes to demand a reduction in the expenditure of the island, but I fear with little hopes of success. Whilst the Council, composed entirely of officials, can always negative the measures agreed upon in the House of Assembly, where is our hope for reduction in the expenditure of the Government?

The people are suffering excessively from the want of money, aggravated by an approach to the truck system, of which the planters are now guilty. There is hardly an estate in the neighbourhood from which I write (I believe not one) which has not a shop attached to it for the sale of spirits, malt liquors, salt fish, flour, calico, and a hundred *et ceteras*. The measure pursued is this: when the people are becoming clamorous for their wages, say after six or eight weeks, "the busha" leaves home on a visit to some distant friend, or on a shooting or fishing excursion, and gives directions that those to whom money is owing by the estate must take what they want out of the shop. With little hope of ever seeing their money if they should not obey this injunction, they make the best of a bad matter; and, in addition to being thoroughly fleeced, are often told, when they want the little balance remaining due to them, that there is no money, and they must wait. Thus many are disgusted with the cultivation of the estates, and prefer any other way that they can find of gaining a livelihood.

In conclusion, with all the shameful outcry that has assailed you about the ruin of Jamaica, let me assure you she is naturally as rich as ever, and all she wants is for her inhabitants to use their own resources. Industry and enterprise would raise her, even now, to one of the first positions in the world. Hence might be exported not only sugar, coffee, rum, and pimento, but cotton, indigo, rice, maize, arrow-root, sarsaparilla, tobacco, and a hundred other commodities in the richest abundance. Let Jamaica but be relieved from restrictions, and cast entirely upon its own resources, and the world will wonder at her exhaustless treasures. Meanwhile, in this world of strife, turmoil, and untold misery, I would not disguise my conviction that whatever are the present difficulties felt in the island, they are but as the dust in the balance; and could its sins, which are the vilest and heaviest that have ever made the world to groan, be kept from view, Jamaica would claim for itself the name of "*Jamaica Felix*." Yet now,

"In vain the spicy breezes
Blow soft upon our isle;
For every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

P. H. C.

COLONIAL MISGOVERNMENT—NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—By the Parliamentary Report contained in the last number of your journal, I observe that one of our liberal (?) Ministry lately informed the House of Commons that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government, in the next session of Parliament, to introduce a bill for giving to the important colony of New South Wales a constitution and a representative Government. This looks very pretty in print, and doubtless in some quarters it will make some favourable impression on behalf of the self-styled Friends of the People.

Having some little knowledge of that great colony, partly from residence there, and partly from information received from a brother still residing in Sydney, I am in a condition to inform your readers that this apparent intention of granting popular institutions to a branch of our empire which is almost daily rising in importance is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.

Sir, the fact is, the colony has had for some years a

representative government, or one at least partially so. In the session I believe of 1840-1 an Act of Parliament was passed providing for the future government of that colony, by which it was enacted that at the expiration of six months after the receipt of that act by the Governor, the then existing Legislative Council (nominated entirely by the Governor) should cease; and that instead thereof there should be a Legislative Council, consisting of thirty-six members (with power for the Governor to increase the number to fifty-four), of which one-third should be nominated by the Governor, and the remaining two-thirds elected by the colonists in manner thereafter provided. The act then directed that two-thirds of the Council to be elected should be apportioned among the inhabitants according to the provisions to be made in an act in that behalf to be passed by the old Legislative Council after the receipt of that act of Parliament in the colony. The right of franchise for the counties was given to all freemen residing within the county who paid £20 a year rent or had freehold property of the value of £200. The act then provided that in the boroughs every male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, not being a convict under sentence, who had for six months before the day to be named for the registration of electors, paid a rent at the rate of £10 a-year, should be qualified and be put upon the register of persons entitled to vote at any election for a member of Council to represent that borough during the ensuing twelve months.

The act then provided for incorporating some of the principal towns in the colony, and gave the management of the streets, lighting, and police, to a Council, to be elected on a plan similar to that of the boroughs of England; and provided for the management of these same matters in the country districts by district councils, which were, I believe, to be nominated by the Governor.

On receipt of this act the Governor, somewhat frightened at the wording of the clause respecting borough constituencies, called for the opinion of the judges whether it was not the intention of the Legislature to confine the franchise to householders. The judges, to their honour, decided that clearly such was not the intention—that it manifestly was intended to include all men who had for the given time paid the required amount of rent; the only disqualification consisting in the being a convict under sentence.

At this time rent was so high in Sydney that a room in any of the third or fourth-rate streets could not be obtained for less than four shillings a week—consequently the operation of this clause was to give a pretty nearly universal suffrage.

The electoral list of Sydney contained nearly 10,000 names, of whom certainly two-thirds were of the working-classes, and of these nearly or probably quite one-half were emancipated convicts.

Now, sir, let me ask our aristocratic rulers where could they hope to find a constituency so likely to produce all the evils which they are pleased to assure us must result from extending the franchise among the labouring classes at home?

Sydney had two members allotted to it, and four candidates offered themselves—Mr. W. C. Wentworth, a native of the colony, known in England as the author of a standard work on Australia, a graduate of Cambridge University, for many years a leading member of the Sydney bar, and possessed of considerable wealth with him was associated Dr. Bland, formerly a surgeon in the navy, and for many years a leading medical practitioner at Sydney, of high literary attainments, and wealthy. These gentlemen had long been known in the colony as able and determined advocates of liberal measures and popular rights, in opposition to the attempted tyranny of the representatives of Downing-street. A third candidate was a Captain O'Connell, son of the Commander-in-Chief, a relative of the great "Dan," aide-de-camp to the Governor: he professed Conservatism, admired our glorious constitution in Church and State, &c. &c.; and by way of a bait for the low Irish, wound up his address with "Hurrah for Repale." He, of course, had the court influence. The fourth candidate was just the man for a mob constituency—an old convict named Cooper, formerly a publican at Wapping, transported as receiver in the celebrated silk stealing case, tried at the Old Bailey sessions in November 1812, who had established a distillery at Sydney, and amassed at least £300,000. He opened nearly half the public-houses in Sydney for three months before the election, made his circuits of these houses, haranguing the soakers who came to drink, promising them everything they could wish for (except, of course, the division of his own goods), and was the beau ideal of the men sure to be returned by the working classes. The general opinion there was that O'Connell and Cooper must be returned. The day of nomination came—they had their open houses, their processions, and the Captain his mob of low Irish, and they had the show of hands. A poll was demanded, which took place the next day, or rather a ballot (for the un-English ballot was as good for the people of Sydney as it is for the aristocrats of "the Carlton," and "the Reform"), at the close of which it was found that Messrs. Wentworth and Bland had upwards of 4,000 votes, O'Connell about 2,500, and the

demagogue Cooper 230. So much for universal suffrage at Sydney.

Parramatta, the second town in the colony, was to return one member. Here the same cause of high rents gave a very large constituency, and consisting also in a great measure of the working classes. In the neighbourhood of the town resided a gentleman, a native of the colony, of great wealth, a thorough man of business, chairman of one of the leading banks in the colony, and for several years a member of the nominee Legislative Council, where he had distinguished himself by his unflinching advocacy of justice for all. This gentleman, Hannibal M'Arthur, Esq., was requested to allow himself to be put in nomination for Parramatta, and no one could find courage to oppose him.

The result of nearly Universal Suffrage, tried under most unfavourable circumstances, was, that the working people of these towns returned three gentlemen who were not surpassed (if they were equalled) in respectability of station, character, or literary acquirements by any member of the council; in fact, they would have borne comparison with nominees of the Governor without any chance of being even partially eclipsed.

Now, sir, for our Ministers' liberal things. In a letter which I received a few days back from my brother, dated "Sydney, Feb. 15, 1848," he says:—

"Like yourselves, we, at times, have our even tenour disturbed by politics, and the new-fangled, villanous constitution proposed by Lord Grey has put the colonists in a perfect fever. The right of suffrage being to be taken from the mass, and given to the District Councils (who are, and must be, a nonentity), enrages all capable of thought; and a monster meeting was held in the Victoria Theatre, at which one and another of the more influential colonists spoke their minds most freely and powerfully, and at the same time in a manner completely to the purpose. The papers reported the meeting very fairly, and I have no doubt that my Lord Grey has been presented with a few 'from a friend,' gratis. But, withal, I do believe that the strongest appeals from this colony would be treated with indifference, if not with contempt; so little do British Parliaments or British Ministers care about colonies. However, our petition is gone home, and ought to produce a sound effect: it is just a few well-drawn, plain, business-like sentences, which would not disgrace any British lawyer for terseness and strength."

Here, sir, we have the cat out of the bag. A Representative Legislature is to be granted to New South Wales!! The real representation that is now enjoyed by the colonists, and that has worked so admirably as to become an object of dislike to our aristocratic jacks-in-office, is to be superseded by a delusion similar to that lately existing in France. The Governor is to nominate the District Councils, and they are to elect the representatives of the people in Council. If this is not humbug, let Lord John Russell and Lord Grey explain what that word means.

Looking at the growing importance of this colony, our governors will do well to think twice before they act. Let them ponder well what Whig crotchets did with our American colonies; and then let them pause before they irritate the population of a colony of whose future importance your readers may judge by another extract from the letter which I have quoted above:—

"This extraordinary place is developing a new feature—mineral wealth. The doings of our neighbours at Adelaide have set the people here on the qui vive, and the result is astounding. 'Icely' (a wealthy colonist, and M.C.) went home with his eyes opened by specimens he had seen in Sydney, and he walked along by the side of one of the mountains on his Carcoar estate with one of his men, and the fellow took his pick and chipped down masses of copper ore, some of which (surface!) yielded 50 per cent. on analysis in Sydney. Icely has since followed the vein, and it runs four feet square for seven miles along his estate—this is but one instance."

I must apologize for the length of my communication, but I felt it difficult to condense the detail more than I have done; and I believe you will agree with me, that it is desirable that the British public should have the intended sham before their eyes in its true colours.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM FREEMAN.

Maldon, September 12th, 1848.

CATHOLICITY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the time, says the *Leicester Chronicle*, that Mr. Richard Harris took the usual oath, and Mr. John Ellis made the affirmation, Lord Howard, M.P. for Horsham, went through a similar ceremony. There were thus present together, a Baptist, a Quaker, and a Catholic, about to become members of a legislature from which, only a few years ago, they would have been excluded on account of their religious opinions, but who are now (thanks to the progress of liberal opinions) equally entitled to take their places in the House of Commons with those most orthodox characters, Colonel Sibthorp and Sir Robert Inglis.

FARMS TO LET.—Among the signs of the season is the comparatively large number of farms advertised to be let. We anticipated this; for we know enough of the farming body to be aware how many of them are dependent upon the growing crop. It is evidence that the competition for farms, so fierce when prices are high and the season good, is just now somewhat languid. Nor is this to be regretted, for it will lead both the owners of vacant farms and the next occupiers to apply to their new engagements the more strict commercial principles on which alone farming contracts must henceforth be based.—*Economist*.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES IN AMERICA.—"Wonderful, indeed, are the overturnings of this year. All conjecture of the future is vain. The dismemberment of the old political parties in this country is scarcely less remarkable than the revolutions in Europe. This is the effect of the extreme movements of the slave-holders. They obtained the nomination of both Cass and Taylor, and are directing all their energies and intrigues to secure the introduction of slavery into California and New Mexico; and even audaciously demanded that Oregon might be open to slavery. Large sections of both the Whig and Democratic parties are opposed to Cass and Taylor, and have determined to put up a 'Free-soil candidate.' The 'Free-soil Democrats of New York,' known as 'Barnburners,' have already nominated Van Buren, a very popular Democrat; and a National Convention is to be held at Buffalo, on the 9th of next month (ten days hence), to be composed of Whigs, Democrats, and all others opposed to the extension of slavery, for the purpose of nominating a candidate upon whom all can unite."—*Private letter from Philadelphia, dated 7th mo., 31st, 1848.*

POLITICAL TEMPTATIONS OF ABOLITIONISTS.—"At a little anti-slavery prayer-meeting, held in Brooklyn some years since, the Rev. Mr. Pennington said, that we should soon have a great 'anti-slavery revival.' I have often thought of it. For ten years past, the nation has been in a state of pungent conviction, and so distressed at every presentation of truth, that it has cried out in agony as more than could be borne; and yet so unwilling has the nation been to repent and be converted, so determined to put away the witnesses rather than the sin, that some have been put to death, and multitudes had their lips sealed. But, at last, the day of the great revival seems dawning, and now, when the flood of half-converted abolitionists are coming in upon us, and urging us to come down, and instead of aiming to destroy slavery, to stop at the half-way house, and with them vote for some half-converted, hackneyed politician, on the Free-soil question, our great difficulty will be, to keep to our principles."—*Letter from William E. Whiting, Esq., dated New York, August 8, 1848.*

THIS ABOMINATION THAT MAKETH DESOLATE.—"I have just returned from a journey south, and was more than ever disgusted with the 'abomination that maketh desolate.' I saw scenes too awful to describe. A single specimen of Republicanism. I saw a girl, 16 years old, blind, sold for 160 dollars. They said she was 'worth that to breed.' She was with child, and sold by a professed Christian on the steps of a court-house.—*Extract of a letter from E. W. Jackson to Elihu Burritt, dated Boston, March 11, 1848.*

COLOURED SEMINARY.—"The Legislature of Michigan, at its last session, granted a charter to the coloured people of the State, conferring upon them the right to establish, in the county of Lenawee, a seminary in which labour shall be combined with learning."—*N. Y. Evangelist, June, 1848.*

MAJOR (LATE LIEUTENANT) EDWARDES.—The *London Gazette* of Tuesday evening states that this officer has been promoted to the local rank of major in the Lahore district, in partial reward for his distinguished services against the Moultan Rajah. It is expected that he will also receive an honorary distinction at the hands of her Majesty.

THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.—We are sorry to observe, by a late return to Parliament, that the money-order department of the Post-office hitherto, so far from yielding any revenue, has not even defrayed its own expenses. Under these circumstances, one of two courses appears absolutely necessary, viz., either to reduce the expenses or to increase the poundage charged to the public. The latter alternative is obviously a very undesirable one; and it may be hoped, therefore, it will be found possible to introduce such economy into the department as shall obviate the necessity of adopting it. It is stated that by improvements made during the present year, an important saving has already been effected: much more, however, is necessary; and it is with a view to this end, through the simplification of the accounts, and other economic arrangements, that Parliament has recently limited the time during which a money-order is to remain payable to a year. We understand that further measures are in contemplation, under the authority of the Act, to induce promptitude in the presentation of these orders; the object of all these arrangements being the same, viz., to simplify accounts, reduce expense, and obviate, if possible, the necessity for an increased charge to the public.—*Times, City Article.*

JEWS ON CORONERS' JURIES.—At an inquest held on Saturday before Mr. W. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, who had been summoned as one of the jury, having answered to his name, was asked by the coroner if he was of the above religion, and having answered in the affirmative, Mr. Carter told him his services would be dispensed with, as it was the Sabbath-day of his creed. The gentleman, who appeared somewhat surprised, said that would not interfere with the discharge of his duty on a coroner's jury, and he was quite willing to serve. The Coroner said he must be understood as making no objection to the gentleman himself, who, he had no doubt, would act well as a jurymen, but instructions had been given to excuse all gentlemen for the future of his persuasion attending as jurors at an inquest on a Saturday. The matter thus ended.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WHITE-CHAPEL.

On Saturday morning the premises of Mr. Alfred Frederick Watkinson, a staymaker and milliner, No. 45, Whitechapel-road, were found on fire, the inmates, about half-a-dozen persons, being in their beds asleep. The police succeeded in awaking Mr. Watkinson, but not until the shop and staircase were completely enveloped in flame. The other inmates attempted, but in vain, to get down stairs. Having retraced their steps to the upper rooms, they opened their windows and called loudly to the people below to assist them. The nearest station of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was at Aldgate pump, a distance of considerably more than half a mile, consequently some time was lost before intelligence could be conveyed to the conductor; and when it arrived the fire had made too great a havoc for it to be of any assistance. The crowd called to the inmates to jump out of the window, and that they would catch them. Mr. Pitt at once obeyed the order, and fortunately received no injury. Mrs. Pitt, with her daughter and a son, a little boy, made to the upper part of the house, hoping to be secure until the fire-escape arrived. In a few minutes they were compelled to retreat to a lower floor, where Mrs. Pitt beheld her elder son, about thirteen years of age, running to and fro in the midst of the flame, and unable to reach his mother. The flames ascended so fiercely that it was impossible for the unfortunate woman, or any one else, to get to him. Paralyzed with grief and fear, the poor creature ran to the window with two of her children at her side. She was repeatedly told to get out and walk along the blind-box over the shop front; but this she refused, and said, "she would never leave unless she could rescue her boy, who was in the midst of the fire." Had it not been for the intrepid conduct of Mr. Watkinson, both Mrs. Pitt and the two children would have been burnt to death; as it is, it is extremely doubtful whether she and her daughter will survive. Mr. Watkinson got upon the narrow lead flat, and, although the flames mounted over his head, succeeded in snatching from the flames a child four years of age, which he handed to a soldier below, without injury; but a daughter of Mrs. Pitt, about nine years of age, Mr. Watkinson laid hold of (her wearing apparel being in flames), and threw her out of the window. She fell on the pavement, and was immediately taken to the London Hospital, severely, if not fatally injured. Though the fire was burning his hands and face, Mr. Watkinson stood to his post, and managed to pull Mrs. Pitt out of the room, when she also fell upon the stone flags, and was likewise removed to the hospital. After two hours' hard work the firemen succeeded in getting the fire entirely extinguished, and commenced their search for the lad who was known to have perished. His body was found on the ground floor, standing almost in a perpendicular position on its head, clearly showing that he must have been in one of the upper rooms, and when the flooring gave way had fallen head foremost into the place where he was found. From a handkerchief being round his neck, and his stockings on his feet, it is supposed he stopped to dress, instead of making his escape. The body was literally burnt to a cinder. Respecting the origin of the outbreak, nothing could be learned. Mr. Watkinson closed the shop on Friday night, at ten o'clock, and at half-past eleven turned off the gas and retired to rest. There was not the least smell of anything burning. He went to bed along with the unfortunate deceased, and was awoke between two and three by a strange noise, and found the room full of smoke. He aroused the youth, whom he told to escape without a minute's loss of time. The next thing he did was to alarm Mr. Pitt and his wife and family.—Priscilla Pitt expired in the London Hospital on Sunday forenoon, at eleven o'clock.

The inquest took place on Monday before Mr. Bedford, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, but how the fire originated there was no evidence to show."

FREEMAN'S PASTURES.—We understand that the Government has at length been induced to take up the question of a general enactment for the regulation of the common strays and pastures belonging to freemen and burgesses in the various cities and boroughs in the kingdom. A bill for this object was prepared by Mr. Leeman, of York, after communication with the authorities of other towns, and was some time ago submitted by him to the consideration of Lord Morpeth; who has lately replied with the following letter:—

Office of Woods, &c., August 25, 1848.

Dear Sir,—The pressure of other business has prevented my giving that attention to the details of your Freeman's Pastures Bill which would justify me in bringing it forward during the present session. The general features of the measure, however, have undergone consideration, and have my approval; and I shall hope to be prepared to introduce a bill in the next session, with such modifications as I may deem necessary. Your faithful servant, MORPETH.

We understand that the bill, as proposed by Mr. Leeman, is intended, not only to regulate the management and stocking of lands belonging to freemen, but comprises extensive powers of exchange, lease, and sale, with powers of purchase on the part of the town-councils of cities and boroughs for the general benefit of the inhabitants; and that the provisions of the bill are not to be compulsorily brought into operation, but to be exercised only in such towns as the freemen and burgesses shall desire it.—*Yorkshire Courier.*

Mona's Herald says, it is estimated that the fish captured at the Isle of Man herring fishery on Friday night week would realize from £8,000 to £10,000.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR NEWTON BRIDGE.—**THE VERDICT.**—The inquiry into the cause of this accident was concluded on Tuesday week. On that day, the evidence was again contradictory. Gibbon, the fireman of the train, said the steam was turned off at Newton Bridge station, as is customary on approaching curves. The speed then was about forty miles. He examined the locomotive at Wolverhampton, and there was nothing amiss. He had known engines with a broken spring go safely at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Mr. Trevethick was re-examined. He had tried experiments with the Scottish Central Railway carriage; and he found that with forty-three hundredweight, the estimated weight of fifteen passengers and their luggage, placed on the carriage, one wheel was pressed against the bottom of the vehicle, though a place had been cut for it to work; there were marks of wheels on the floor, which appeared to have been recently made; motion would increase the pressure on the wheels. Mr. Parry, a passenger, thought the speed was sixty miles: there was a great oscillation. Holland, the guard, said the rate was forty to forty-five miles; he felt "a drag" on the train, and he applied the brake; the engine was not off the line then. Capt. Symonds, of the Railway Board, did not think a carriage getting off the rails would throw an engine off; he thought the wheels of the carriage would have broken through the floor before the vehicle could have been thrown off the rail; but from the train's having been so broken up, the cause of the accident must be quite conjectural. Matthews, the driver of the train, declared that his speed was not excessive. After the coroner had summed up, the jury retired; they deliberated for an hour and a half, and then returned this verdict—"Accidental death, in consequence of the faulty construction of a carriage belonging to the Scottish Central Railway Company."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—S. Hodder Mabb, aged six years, was playing in the yard of Mr. Legg's brewery on Wednesday evening, when, in climbing up the side of a barrel containing hot water, he accidentally fell in. His mother was in her dwelling adjoining the yard, and, hearing a plunge, ran out and discovered her son in the barrel making efforts to extricate himself. Recovery was hopeless. The lad died on the following evening. Verdict, "Died from the effects of scalding water."—*Scotsman*.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The ninth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, just published, contains the usual annual abstract of marriages, births, and deaths, registered in England. It appears that during the year 1846, to which the returns relate, there were registered the total number of 146,664 marriages, 572,625 births, and 390,315 deaths. In the previous year (1845) there were 143,743 marriages, 543,621 births, and 349,366 deaths. The excess of births registered over deaths in England was, in the year 1855, 194,155; in the year 1846 it was only 182,310. The emigrants from the United Kingdom, who numbered 93,501 in 1845, increased to 129,851 in 1846. There are no means of ascertaining with precision, even under the present improved method of registration, the exact increase of the population of England. "The increase of the population" (the Registrar-General writes), "during the years 1801-41, has been regular; and it is not probable that changes in the rate of increase will affect the rate of mortality, birth, or marriage, to any considerable extent. In some countries the excess of births over deaths indicates the exact increase of the population; but in England, through an omission in the Registration Act, all the births are not registered; and there is, besides, a constant movement of the population—emigrants and other persons are every year leaving the country, while the Irish, the Scotch, and foreigners, are entering and settling in this division of the kingdom. With so many unknown elements, the equation of increase becomes indeterminate; and as near an approximation to the true rate of increase is obtained by using the rate which prevailed in the years 1831-41 as by any other means that can be devised. The number of births registered in each of the five years 1842-46 were 517,739, 527,325, 540,763, 543,521, 572,625. The births in 1846 exceed any number ever before registered. The increase is diffused over all the divisions except the eastern, and is partly accounted for by the previous excesses in the marriages. Of the 572,625 children born alive, 38,629, or 19,735 boys and 18,795 girls, were, it appears, born out of wedlock. The proportion of children born out of wedlock was 6·7 per cent. It was 7·0 in 1845, and 6·7 in 1842. The number of deaths registered in 1846 was 390,315, which is a greater number by 40,949 than was registered in 1845, and implies a higher rate of mortality than was observed in any one of the eight previous years, 1838-45. The winter was mild, and the mortality was low in the winter quarter of 1846. The excess arose on the last half of the year 1846. I shall extract the account of the changes in the mortality, and the prevailing diseases, from the quarterly reports revised, which, though written hastily at the time, convey, I believe, a correct impression, so far as they go, of the health of the country, and may continue in some degree to promote the sanitary improvements contemplated by the recent acts of the Legislature."

ANOTHER TURN OF THE WEATHERCOCK.—The *Times* has at length come to the conclusion that the cry for retrenchment is too strong to be resisted. After attempting for some months to run down Mr. Cobden on account of his efforts to promote economy, our unscrupulous contemporary has discovered another "great fact":—"Altogether, of the £6,000,000, which our navy costs us, £1,500,000 is wasted."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 20, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Chamber, on Monday, the debate on the constitution was continued. The discussion commenced with the 5th article, which abolishes the punishment of death for political offences. An amendment was proposed to extend the abolition to all crime whatsoever. This was rejected by 498 votes against 216. After the rejection of some other amendments, the article was voted.

The 6th article of the constitution was afterwards adopted without discussion. It ran thus:—
Slavery cannot exist on any French land.

The President then read the 7th article:—

Everybody freely professes his religion, and is entitled, in the exercise of his creed, to an equal protection from the State. The ministers of the religious worship, recognised by the State, have alone the right to receive a salary from the State.

M. Pierre Leroux demanded that the article be confined to these words—"Everybody freely professes his religion." He then advocated the necessity of separating the Church from the State. The Concordat was, he said, a work of hypocrisy, used by those who invoked it as an instrument of Government. They recognised neither God nor humanity. As respected the salary of the clergy, M. Leroux maintained that its suppression would be of the highest importance for the emancipation of the Church.

M. Pierre Leroux having, in the course of his speech, questioned the liberality of the Protestant clergy, M. Coquerel replied that "Official Protestantism," as M. Leroux had called it, had ever desired liberty, not only for itself, but for everybody else.

The amendment of M. Leroux was afterwards rejected.

M. Bouzique proposed that the ministers of the churches which should establish themselves in future, be paid by the State the moment the number of their adherents amounted to at least 50,000.—Rejected.

M. Bourzat asked that the public exercise of religion should be subjected to the laws and regulations deemed necessary for the maintenance of order and public peace. He, moreover, demanded that no religious community or congregation should be permitted to establish itself except in the forms and on the conditions fixed by a special law.—Rejected.

M. Lavallée next developed the following amendment, which was not taken into consideration:—"No citizen can be obliged to contribute towards the expenses of any religious worship. The Republic owes no salary to any."

Another member having moved that the ministers of worship which might in future be recognised by the State should also be entitled to a salary, M. Vivien, in the name of the committee, consented to the modification of the article in that sense. After a few explanations from M. Dufaure, the article thus amended was adopted.

The President subsequently read the 8th article:—

Citizens have a right to form associations—to assemble peaceably and without arms—to petition and manifest their opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of those rights has no other limits than the rights or liberty of others and public security. The press can in no case be subjected to censorship.

M. Montalembert moved the insertion of the right "to teach freely" in the article, and the suppression of the 9th article, stating that the liberty of teaching should be exercised under the guarantee of the laws and the surveillance of the State, which extended to all establishments of education, without any exception. M. Montalembert said that he had fought in vain, during the last eighteen years, for the liberty of education promised by the Charter of 1830, and which was constantly withheld by the last Government. He trusted that the Republic would not imitate the intolerance of monarchy, and claim over the child a right it did not possess over the father.—Left speaking.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE THREE VACANT SEATS ARE STILL the absorbing topic in Paris. The Invalides and the army of Paris have already voted. Out of a total number of a little more than 12,000 votes the following is the distribution:—Louis Napoleon, 4,758; Edmond Adam, 2,317; Fould, 2,310; Bugeaud, 2,228; Delessart, 1,663; Roger, 1,132; Girardin, 1,111; Thoré, 968; Say (Horace), 900; Raspail, 853; Gervais, 755; Cabet, 599; Kersausie, 331. The *Times* correspondent, writing on yesterday morning, says:—"The return of Prince Louis Napoleon for Paris is deemed certain, but so united and compact were the Socialists and Communists in their efforts for their candidates, and so much dreaded were the Conservatives, that it is deemed probable that MM. Raspail and Cabet will have been elected. Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected for the department of the Moselle, and it is reported that M. Raspail has been chosen for the Rhone."

The *Paris Presse* announces that the idea of sending commissaries to the departments, had been abandoned by the Government. "The provincial journals bring us daily accounts of the state of public opinion, and as respects that of the administration in the departments, three words would have sufficed to describe it—ignorance, isolation, incapacity."

THE MALMO ARMISTICE AND THE FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY.

The German National Assembly have recalled their late unfortunate vote respecting the armistice of Malmo. After a sitting on the 16th instant, which

endured for eleven hours, they have, by a majority of 258 against 237, resolved to recall the vote of the 5th, which went to annul the armistice of Malmo, and which would necessarily have led to a continuance of the war. They have also by a similar majority of twenty-one resolved—

1. That the execution of the armistice shall not, so far as is possible, or as the actual state of affairs will permit, be in any way prevented.

2. That the Central Power of Germany be requested to come to an understanding with Denmark to introduce into the terms of the said armistice the modifications which Denmark herself has declared admissible.

No new Ministry had yet been formed.

Despatches from Messina of the 9th inst. state that the conflagration of that city had been extinguished, that order had been restored, and that persons and property had been respected. Melazza had surrendered to the Neapolitans.

Letters from Pesth of the 7th inst., received by the *National*, announce the total defeat of the Croats by the Hungarians.

Letters from Pampeluna of the 10th mention that another Montemolinist outbreak was at hand.

Matters look serious at Vienna. The Diet, on the 18th, passed a declaration by which it constituted itself *en permanence*. The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of the 14th inst. states, that on that day the *rappel* was beaten, and that some regiments were ordered to occupy the principal squares of the town, in order to prevent the intended demonstration of the students. Owing to these precautions, no serious disturbances took place.

The armistice between the Austrians and Piedmontese has, it is understood, been prolonged for a month.

By advices from Naples we learn that the agitation occasioned by the prorogation of the Legislative Chambers had continued some days. A collision had even taken place between the Royalist and Constitutionalist Lazzaroni, which would have been sanguinary if the troops had not interfered in time. On the 7th the garrison was confined to the barracks, and Naples resembled a city in a state of siege.

We learn from Pesth that Kossuth had been charged by the Archduke with the formation of a new Cabinet.

STATE OF TRADE.—**MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.**—Flatness and inactivity are the characteristics of the market to-day, buyers showing a decided disposition to enter into fresh engagements at present. Prices generally show a drooping tendency, although some few descriptions of long cloths, prints, &c., remain quite firm. Yarns are quiet, and in some instances slightly lower rates have been accepted for numbers which of late have been very firm. There is scarcely any business doing for India, either as regards goods or yarns. The languid tone of the market is, no doubt, attributable to the present uncertainty and complication of political affairs in Germany, to the declining state of the Liverpool cotton market, consequent upon the favourable accounts of the forthcoming crop, to the unsatisfactory condition of Ireland, and to the heavy pressure upon many parties holding railway stock.—*Manchester Examiner*.

DEPARTURE OF THE STATE PRISONERS.—**Messrs.** O'Brien, Meagher, Leyne, and Donaghue were transmitted late on Monday evening from Kilmalham Gaol to the terminus of the Cashel Railway at Kingsbridge, where a special train was in readiness to convey them on their route to Clonmel. Their removal was accomplished with great secrecy.

"RE-ELECTION" OF MR. O'CONNOR.—On Monday afternoon a large meeting of the working classes was held in the Market-place, Nottingham, called for the purpose of hearing an account of Mr. O'Connor's stewardship during the late session, and "for the electors and non-electors to re-elect him as their representative." Mr. O'Connor, on presenting himself, was loudly cheered. He said he was there to discharge a most sacred duty; namely, at the close of the last session, to surrender his trust into the hands of the electors and non-electors, and, after giving them an account of his stewardship, to ask a renewal of their confidence. Thus he carried into practical operation two main points of the Charter—annual parliaments and universal suffrage. It was almost out of the power of man to give an account of the iniquity transacted during the late session. Whilst the six points of the Charter had been repudiated, five gagging bills had been passed, which he had opposed in every stage, and almost alone. Those measures had been passed principally to catch him (Mr. O'Connor); but he was there yet. He continued to comment at some length on the events of the past session. On the motion of Mr. Sweet, seconded by Mr. G. Harrison, a vote of confidence was then taken, and Mr. O'Connor was "re-elected" by a large majority.

RAILWAY PANIC.—There is a panic in the Railway Share Market. Whatever may be the cause, the melancholy fact is beyond all doubt, that last week has witnessed a more alarming depreciation in the value of shares than ever was known. Notwithstanding the cheapness of cotton, the improvement in the weather, and the encouraging reports relating to our food prospects, which are gradually causing a return to full time in the manufacturing districts, the prices of railway stock, instead of rising, have fallen to a much lower point than they were during the gloomiest months of 1847 or 1848.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20. Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 910 qrs. English; 9,480 qrs. Foreign. Barley, 60 qrs. English; 1,940 qrs. Foreign. Oats, 230 qrs. English; 3,870 qrs. Foreign. Flour, 1,340 sacks.

The trade is firm for every article at fully Monday's prices. The duty on Wheat will fall 1s. to-morrow, and on Oats 6d., per qr.; so that all duties will then be at the lowest point under the present scale, and are likely to remain so for some time.

demagogue Cooper 230. So much for universal suffrage at Sydney.

Parramatta, the second town in the colony, was to return one member. Here the same cause of high rents gave a very large constituency, and consisting also in a great measure of the working classes. In the neighbourhood of the town resided a gentleman, a native of the colony, of great wealth, a thorough man of business, chairman of one of the leading banks in the colony, and for several years a member of the nominee Legislative Council, where he had distinguished himself by his unflinching advocacy of justice for all. This gentleman, Hannibal M'Arthur, Esq., was requested to allow himself to be put in nomination for Parramatta, and no one could find courage to oppose him.

The result of nearly Universal Suffrage, tried under most unfavourable circumstances, was, that the working people of these towns returned three gentlemen who were not surpassed (if they were equalled) in respectability of station, character, or literary acquirements by any member of the council; in fact, they would have borne comparison with nominees of the Governor without any chance of being even partially eclipsed.

Now, sir, for our Ministers' liberal things. In a letter which I received a few days back from my brother, dated "Sydney, Feb. 15, 1848," he says:—

"Like yourselves, we, at times, have our even tenour disturbed by politics, and the new-fangled, villanous constitution proposed by Lord Grey has put the colonists in a perfect fever. The right of suffrage being to be taken from the mass, and given to the District Councils (who are, and must be, a nonentity), enrages all capable of thought; and a monster meeting was held in the Victoria Theatre, at which one and another of the more influential colonists spoke their minds most freely and powerfully, and at the same time in a manner completely to the purpose. The papers reported the meeting very fairly, and I have no doubt that my Lord Grey has been presented with a few 'from a friend,' gratis. But, withal, I do believe that the strongest appeals from this colony would be treated with indifference, if not with contempt; so little do British Parliaments or British Ministers care about colonies. However, our petition is gone home, and ought to produce a sound effect: it is just a few well-drawn, plain, business-like sentences, which would not disgrace any British lawyer for terseness and strength."

Here, sir, we have the cat out of the bag. A Representative Legislature is to be granted to New South Wales!! The real representation that is now enjoyed by the colonists, and that has worked so admirably as to become an object of dislike to our aristocratic jacks-in-office, is to be superseded by a delusion similar to that lately existing in France. The Governor is to nominate the District Councils, and they are to elect the representatives of the people in Council. If this is not humbug, let Lord John Russell and Lord Grey explain what that word means.

Looking at the growing importance of this colony, our governors will do well to think twice before they act. Let them ponder well what Whig crotchets did with our American colonies; and then let them pause before they irritate the population of a colony of whose future importance your readers may judge by another extract from the letter which I have quoted above:—

"This extraordinary place is developing a new feature—mineral wealth. The doings of our neighbours at Adelaide have set the people here on the *qui vive*, and the result is astounding. 'Icely' (a wealthy colonist, and M.C.) went home with his eyes opened by specimens he had seen in Sydney, and he walked along by the side of one of the mountains on his Carcoar estate with one of his men, and the fellow took his pick and chipped down masses of copper ore, some of which (surface!) yielded 50 per cent. on analysis in Sydney. Icely has since followed the vein, and it runs four feet square for seven miles along his estate—this is but one instance."

I must apologize for the length of my communication, but I felt it difficult to condense the detail more than I have done; and I believe you will agree with me, that it is desirable that the British public should have the intended sham before their eyes in its true colours.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

Maldon, September 12th, 1848.

CATHOLICITY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the time, says the *Leicester Chronicle*, that Mr. Richard Harris took the usual oath, and Mr. John Ellis made the affirmation, Lord Howard, M.P. for Horsham, went through a similar ceremony. There were thus present together, a Baptist, a Quaker, and a Catholic, about to become members of a legislature from which, only a few years ago, they would have been excluded on account of their religious opinions, but who are now (thanks to the progress of liberal opinions) equally entitled to take their places in the House of Commons with those most orthodox characters, Colonel Sibthorp and Sir Robert Inglis.

FARMS TO LET.—Among the signs of the season is the comparatively large number of farms advertised to be let. We anticipated this; for we know enough of the farming body to be aware how many of them are dependent upon the growing crop. It is evidence that the competition for farms, so fierce when prices are high and the season good, is just now somewhat languid. Nor is this to be regretted, for it will lead both the owners of vacant farms and the next occupiers to apply to their new engagements the more strict commercial principles on which alone farming contracts must henceforth be based.—*Economist*.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES IN AMERICA.—"Wonderful, indeed, are the overturnings of this year. All conjecture of the future is vain. The dismemberment of the old political parties in this country is scarcely less remarkable than the revolutions in Europe. This is the effect of the extreme movements of the slave-holders. They obtained the nomination of both Cass and Taylor, and are directing all their energies and intrigues to secure the introduction of slavery into California and New Mexico; and even audaciously demanded that Oregon might be open to slavery. Large sections of both the Whig and Democratic parties are opposed to Cass and Taylor, and have determined to put up a 'Free-soil candidate.' The 'Free-soil Democrats of New York,' known as 'Barnburners,' have already nominated Van Buren, a very popular Democrat; and a National Convention is to be held at Buffalo, on the 9th of next month (ten days hence), to be composed of Whigs, Democrats, and all others opposed to the extension of slavery, for the purpose of nominating a candidate upon whom all can unite."—*Private letter from Philadelphia, dated 7th mo., 31st, 1848.*

POLITICAL TEMPTATIONS OF ABOLITIONISTS.—"At a little anti-slavery prayer-meeting, held in Brooklyn some years since, the Rev. Mr. Pennington said, that we should soon have a great 'anti-slavery revival.' I have often thought of it. For ten years past, the nation has been in a state of pungent conviction, and so distressed at every presentation of truth, that it has cried out in agony as more than could be borne; and yet so unwilling has the nation been to repent and be converted, so determined to put away the witnesses rather than the sin, that some have been put to death, and multitudes had their lips sealed. But, at last, the day of the great revival seems dawning, and now, when the flood of half-converted abolitionists are coming in upon us, and urging us to come down, and instead of aiming to destroy slavery, to stop at the half-way house, and with them vote for some half-converted, hackneyed politician, on the Free-soil question, our great difficulty will be, to keep to our principles."—*Letter from William E. Whiting, Esq., dated New York, August 8, 1848.*

THIS ABOMINATION THAT MAKETH DESOLATE.—"I have just returned from a journey south, and was more than ever disgusted with the 'abomination that maketh desolate.' I saw scenes too awful to describe. A single specimen of Republicanism. I saw a girl, 16 years old, blind, sold for 160 dollars. They said she was 'worth that to breed.' She was with child, and sold by a professed Christian on the steps of a court-house."—*Extract of a letter from E. W. Jackson to Elihu Burritt, dated Boston, March 11, 1848.*

COLOURED SEMINARY.—"The Legislature of Michigan, at its last session, granted a charter to the coloured people of the State, conferring upon them the right to establish, in the county of Lenawee, a seminary in which labour shall be combined with learning."—*N. Y. Evangelist, June, 1848.*

MAJOR (LATE LIEUTENANT) EDWARDES.—The *London Gazette* of Tuesday evening states that this officer has been promoted to the local rank of major in the Lahore district, in partial reward for his distinguished services against the Moultan Rajah. It is expected that he will also receive an honorary distinction at the hands of her Majesty.

THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.—We are sorry to observe, by a late return to Parliament, that the money-order department of the Post-office hitherto, so far from yielding any revenue, has not even defrayed its own expenses. Under these circumstances, one of two courses appears absolutely necessary, viz., either to reduce the expenses or to increase the poundage charged to the public. The latter alternative is obviously a very undesirable one; and it may be hoped, therefore, it will be found possible to introduce such economy into the department as shall obviate the necessity of adopting it. It is stated that by improvements made during the present year, an important saving has already been effected: much more, however, is necessary; and it is with a view to this end, through the simplification of the accounts, and other economic arrangements, that Parliament has recently limited the time during which a money-order is to remain payable to a year. We understand that further measures are in contemplation, under the authority of the Act, to induce promptitude in the presentation of these orders; the object of all these arrangements being the same, viz., to simplify accounts, reduce expense, and obviate, if possible, the necessity for an increased charge to the public.—*Times, City Article.*

JEWS ON CORONERS' JURIES.—At an inquest held on Saturday before Mr. W. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, who had been summoned as one of the jury, having answered to his name, was asked by the coroner if he was of the above religion, and, having answered in the affirmative, Mr. Carter told him his services would be dispensed with, as it was the Sabbath-day of his creed. The gentleman, who appeared somewhat surprised, said that would not interfere with the discharge of his duty on a coroner's jury, and he was quite willing to serve. The Coroner said he must be understood as making no objection to the gentleman himself, who, he had no doubt, would act well as a jurymen, but instructions had been given to excuse all gentlemen for the future of his persuasion attending as jurors at an inquest on a Saturday. The matter thus ended.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WHITE-CHAPEL.

On Saturday morning the premises of Mr. Alfred Frederick Watkinson, a staymaker and milliner, No. 45, Whitechapel-road, were found on fire, the inmates, about half-a-dozen persons, being in their beds asleep. The police succeeded in awaking Mr. Watkinson, but not until the shop and staircase were completely enveloped in flame. The other inmates attempted, but in vain, to get down stairs. Having retraced their steps to the upper rooms, they opened their windows and called loudly to the people below to assist them. The nearest station of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was at Aldgate pump, a distance of considerably more than half a mile, consequently some time was lost before intelligence could be conveyed to the conductor; and when it arrived the fire had made too great a havoc for it to be of any assistance. The crowd called to the inmates to jump out of the window, and that they would catch them. Mr. Pitt at once obeyed the order, and fortunately received no injury. Mrs. Pitt, with her daughter and a son, a little boy, made to the upper part of the house, hoping to be secure until the fire-escape arrived. In a few minutes they were compelled to retreat to a lower floor, where Mrs. Pitt beheld her elder son, about thirteen years of age, running to and fro in the midst of the flame, and unable to reach his mother. The flames ascended so fiercely that it was impossible for the unfortunate woman, or any one else, to get to him. Paralyzed with grief and fear, the poor creature ran to the window with two of her children at her side. She was repeatedly told to get out and walk along the blind-box over the shop front; but this she refused, and said, "she would never leave unless she could rescue her boy, who was in the midst of the fire." Had it not been for the intrepid conduct of Mr. Watkinson, both Mrs. Pitt and the two children would have been burnt to death; as it is, it is extremely doubtful whether she and her daughter will survive. Mr. Watkinson got upon the narrow lead flat, and, although the flames mounted over his head, succeeded in snatching from the flames a child four years of age, which he handed to a soldier below, without injury; but a daughter of Mrs. Pitt, about nine years of age, Mr. Watkinson laid hold of (her wearing apparel being in flames), and threw her out of the window. She fell on the pavement, and was immediately taken to the London Hospital, severely, if not fatally injured. Though the fire was burning his hands and face, Mr. Watkinson stood by his post, and managed to pull Mrs. Pitt out of the room, when she also fell upon the stone flags, and was likewise removed to the hospital. After two hours' hard work the firemen succeeded in getting the fire entirely extinguished, and commenced their search for the lad who was known to have perished. His body was found on the ground floor, standing almost in a perpendicular position on its head, clearly showing that he must have been in one of the upper rooms, and when the flooring gave way had fallen head foremost into the place where he was found. From a handkerchief being round his neck, and his stockings on his feet, it is supposed he stopped to dress, instead of making his escape. The body was literally burnt to a cinder. Respecting the origin of the outbreak, nothing could be learned. Mr. Watkinson closed the shop on Friday night, at ten o'clock, and at half-past eleven turned off the gas and retired to rest. There was not the least smell of anything burning. He went to bed along with the unfortunate deceased, and was awake between two and three by a strange noise, and found the room full of smoke. He aroused the youth, whom he told to escape without a minute's loss of time. The next thing he did was to alarm Mr. Pitt and his wife and family.—Priscilla Pitt expired in the London Hospital on Sunday forenoon, at eleven o'clock.

The inquest took place on Monday before Mr. Bedford, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, but how the fire originated there was no evidence to show."

FREEMAN'S PASTURES.—We understand that the Government has at length been induced to take up the question of a general enactment for the regulation of the common strays and pastures belonging to freemen and burgesses in the various cities and boroughs in the kingdom. A bill for this object was prepared by Mr. Leeman, of York, after communication with the authorities of other towns, and was some time ago submitted by him to the consideration of Lord Morpeth; who has lately replied with the following letter:—

Office of Woods, &c., August 25, 1848.

Dear Sir,—The pressure of other business has prevented my giving that attention to the details of your Freeman's Pastures Bill which would justify me in bringing it forward during the present session. The general features of the measure, however, have undergone consideration, and have my approval; and I shall hope to be prepared to introduce a bill in the next session, with such modifications as I may deem necessary.

Your faithful servant, MORPETH.

We understand that the bill, as proposed by Mr. Leeman, is intended, not only to regulate the management and stocking of lands belonging to freemen, but comprises extensive powers of exchange, lease, and sale, with powers of purchase on the part of the town-councils of cities and boroughs for the general benefit of the inhabitants; and that the provisions of the bill are not to be compulsorily brought into operation, but to be exercised only in such towns as the freemen and burgesses shall desire it.—*Yorkshire Courier*.

Mond's Herald says, it is estimated that the fish captured at the Isle of Man herring fishery on Friday night week would realize from £8,000 to £10,000.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR NEWTON BRIDGE.—**THE VERDICT.**—The inquiry into the cause of this accident was concluded on Tuesday week. On that day, the evidence was again contradictory. Gibbon, the fireman of the train, said the steam was turned off at Newton Bridge station, as is customary on approaching curves. The speed then was about forty miles. He examined the locomotive at Wolverhampton, and there was nothing amiss. He had known engines with a broken spring go safely at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Mr. Trevethick was re-examined. He had tried experiments with the Scottish Central Railway carriage; and he found that with forty-three hundredweight, the estimated weight of fifteen passengers and their luggage, placed on the carriage, one wheel was pressed against the bottom of the vehicle, though a place had been cut for it to work; there were marks of wheels on the floor, which appeared to have been recently made; motion would increase the pressure on the wheels. Mr. Parry, a passenger, thought the speed was sixty miles; there was a great oscillation. Holland, the guard, said the rate was forty to forty-five miles; he felt "a drag" on the train, and he applied the brake; the engine was not off the line then. Capt. Symonds, of the Railway Board, did not think a carriage getting off the rails would throw an engine off; he thought the wheels of the carriage would have broken through the floor before the vehicle could have been thrown off the rail; but from the train's having been so broken up, the cause of the accident must be quite conjectural. Matthews, the driver of the train, declared that his speed was not excessive. After the coroner had summed up, the jury retired; they deliberated for an hour and a half, and then returned this verdict—"Accidental death, in consequence of the faulty construction of a carriage belonging to the Scottish Central Railway Company."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—S. Hodder Mabb, aged six years, was playing in the yard of Mr. Legg's brewery on Wednesday evening, when, in climbing up the side of a barrel containing hot water, he accidentally fell in. His mother was in her dwelling adjoining the yard, and, hearing a plunge, ran out and discovered her son in the barrel making efforts to extricate himself. Recovery was hopeless. The lad died on the following evening. Verdict, "Died from the effects of scalding water."—*Scotsman*.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The ninth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, just published, contains the usual annual abstract of marriages, births, and deaths, registered in England. It appears that during the year 1846, to which the returns relate, there were registered the total number of 145,664 marriages, 572,625 births, and 390,315 deaths. In the previous year (1845) there were 143,743 marriages, 543,521 births, and 349,366 deaths. The excess of births registered over deaths in England was, in the year 1835, 194,155; in the year 1846 it was only 182,310. The emigrants from the United Kingdom, who numbered 93,501 in 1845, increased to 129,851 in 1846. There are no means of ascertaining with precision, even under the present improved method of registration, the exact increase of the population of England. "The increase of the population" (the Registrar-General writes), "during the years 1801-41, has been regular; and it is not probable that changes in the rate of increase will affect the rate of mortality, birth, or marriage, to any considerable extent. In some countries the excess of births over deaths indicates the exact increase of the population; but in England, through an omission in the Registration Act, all the births are not registered; and there is, besides, a constant movement of the population—emigrants and other persons are every year leaving the country, while the Irish, the Scotch, and foreigners, are entering and settling in this division of the kingdom. With so many unknown elements, the equation of increase becomes indeterminate; and as near an approximation to the true rate of increase is obtained by using the rate which prevailed in the years 1831-41 as by any other means that can be devised. The number of births registered in each of the five years 1842-46 were 517,739, 527,325, 540,763, 543,521, 572,625. The births in 1846 exceed any number ever before registered. The increase is diffused over all the divisions except the eastern, and is partly accounted for by the previous excesses in the marriages. Of the 572,625 children born alive, 38,529, or 19,735 boys and 18,795 girls, were, it appears, born out of wedlock. The proportion of children born out of wedlock was 6.7 per cent. It was 7.0 in 1845, and 6.7 in 1842. The number of deaths registered in 1846 was 390,315, which is a greater number by 40,949 than was registered in 1845, and implies a higher rate of mortality than was observed in any one of the eight previous years, 1838-45. The winter was mild, and the mortality was low in the winter quarter of 1846. The excess arose on the last half of the year 1846. I shall extract the account of the changes in the mortality, and the prevailing diseases, from the quarterly reports revised, which, though written hastily at the time, convey, I believe, a correct impression, so far as they go, of the health of the country, and may continue in some degree to promote the sanitary improvements contemplated by the recent acts of the Legislature."

ANOTHER TURN OF THE WEATHERCOCK.—The *Times* has at length come to the conclusion that the cry for retrenchment is too strong to be resisted. After attempting for some months to run down Mr. Cobden on account of his efforts to promote economy, our unscrupulous contemporary has discovered another "great fact":—"Altogether, of the £6,000,000, which our navy costs us, £1,500,000 is wasted."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 20, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Chamber, on Monday, the debate on the constitution was continued. The discussion commenced with the 5th article, which abolishes the punishment of death for political offences. An amendment was proposed to extend the abolition to all crime whatsoever. This was rejected by 498 votes against 216. After the rejection of some other amendments, the article was voted.

The 6th article of the constitution was afterwards adopted without discussion. It ran thus:—

Slavery cannot exist on any French land.

The President then read the 7th article:—

Everybody freely professes his religion, and is entitled, in the exercise of his creed, to an equal protection from the State. The ministers of the religious worship, recognised by the State, have alone the right to receive a salary from the State.

M. Pierre Leroux demanded that the article be confined to these words—"Everybody freely professes his religion." He then advocated the necessity of separating the Church from the State. The Concordat was, he said, a work of hypocrisy, used by those who invoked it as an instrument of Government. They recognised neither God nor humanity. As respected the salary of the clergy, M. Leroux maintained that its suppression would be of the highest importance for the emancipation of the Church.

M. Pierre Leroux having, in the course of his speech, questioned the liberality of the Protestant clergy, M. Coquerel replied that "Official Protestantism," as M. Leroux had called it, had ever desired liberty, not only for itself, but for everybody else.

The amendment of M. Leroux was afterwards rejected.

M. Bouzique proposed that the ministers of the churches which should establish themselves in future, be paid by the State the moment the number of their adherents amounted to at least 50,000.—Rejected.

M. Bourzat asked that the public exercise of religion should be subjected to the laws and regulations deemed necessary for the maintenance of order and public peace. He, moreover, demanded that no religious community or congregation should be permitted to establish itself except in the forms and on the conditions fixed by a special law.—Rejected.

M. Lavallée next developed the following amendment, which was not taken into consideration:—"No citizen can be obliged to contribute towards the expenses of any religious worship. The Republic owes no salary to any."

Another member having moved that the ministers of worship which might in future be recognised by the State should also be entitled to a salary, M. Vivien, in the name of the committee, consented to the modification of the article in that sense. After a few explanations from M. Dufaure, the article thus amended was adopted.

The President subsequently read the 8th article:—

Citizens have a right to form associations—to assemble peaceably and without arms—to petition and manifest their opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of those rights has no other limits than the rights or liberty of others and public security. The press can in no case be subjected to censorship.

M. Montalembert moved the insertion of the right "to teach freely" in the article, and the suppression of the 9th article, stating that the liberty of teaching should be exercised under the guarantee of the laws and the surveillance of the State, which extended to all establishments of education, without any exception. M. Montalembert said that he had fought in vain, during the last eighteen years, for the liberty of education promised by the Charter of 1830, and which was constantly withheld by the last Government. He trusted that the Republic would not imitate the intolerance of monarchy, and claim over the child a right it did not possess over the father.—Left speaking.

THE ELECTIONS for the three vacant seats are still the absorbing topic in Paris. The Invalides and the army of Paris have already voted. Out of a total number of a little more than 12,000 votes the following is the distribution:—Louis Napoleon, 4,758; Edmond Adam, 2,317; Fould, 2,310; Bugeaud, 2,228; Delessert, 1,663; Roger, 1,132; Girardin; 1,111; Thoré, 968; Say (Horace), 900; Raspail, 853; Gervais, 755; Cabet, 599; Kersausie, 331. The *Times* correspondent, writing on yesterday morning, says:—"The return of Prince Louis Napoleon for Paris is deemed certain, but so united and compact were the Socialists and Communists in their efforts for their candidates, and so much dreaded were the Conservatives, that it is deemed probable that MM. Raspail and Cabet will have been elected. Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected for the department of the Moselle, and it is reported that M. Raspail has been chosen for the Rhone."

The *Paris Presse* announces that the idea of sending commissaries to the departments, had been abandoned by the Government. "The provincial journals bring us daily accounts of the state of public opinion, and as respects that of the administration in the departments, three words would have sufficed to describe it—ignorance, isolation, incapacity."

THE MALMO ARMISTICE AND THE FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY.

The German National Assembly have recalled their late unfortunate vote respecting the armistice of Malmo. After a sitting on the 16th instant, which

endured for eleven hours, they have, by a majority of 258 against 237, resolved to recall the vote of the 5th, which went to annul the armistice of Malmo, and which would necessarily have led to a continuance of the war. They have also by a similar majority of twenty-one resolved—

1. That the execution of the armistice shall not, so far as is possible, or as the actual state of affairs will permit, be in any way prevented.

2. That the Central Power of Germany be requested to come to an understanding with Denmark to introduce into the terms of the said armistice the modifications which Denmark herself has declared admissible.

No new Ministry had yet been formed.

Despatches from Messina of the 9th inst. state that the conflagration of that city had been extinguished, that order had been restored, and that persons and property had been respected. Melazza had surrendered to the Neapolitans.

Letters from Pesth of the 7th inst., received by the *National*, announce the total defeat of the Croats by the Hungarians.

Letters from Pampeluna of the 10th mention that another Montemolinist outbreak was at hand.

Matters look serious at Vienna. The Diet, on the 18th, passed a declaration by which it constituted itself *en permanence*. The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of the 14th inst. states, that on that day the *rappel* was beaten, and that some regiments were ordered to occupy the principal squares of the town, in order to prevent the intended demonstration of the students. Owing to these precautions, no serious disturbances took place.

The armistice between the Austrians and Piedmontese has, it is understood, been prolonged for a month.

By advices from Naples we learn that the agitation occasioned by the prorogation of the Legislative Chambers had continued some days. A collision had even taken place between the Royalist and Constitutionalist Lazzaroni, which would have been sanguinary if the troops had not interfered in time. On the 7th the garrison was confined to the barracks, and Naples resembled a city in a state of siege.

We learn from Pesth that Kossuth had been charged by the Archduke with the formation of a new Cabinet.

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.—Flatness and inactivity are the characteristics of the market to-day, buyers showing a decided indisposition to enter into fresh engagements at present. Prices generally show a drooping tendency, although some few descriptions of long cloths, prints, &c., remain quite firm. Yarns are quiet, and in some instances slightly lower rates have been accepted for numbers which of late have been very firm. There is scarcely any business doing for India, either as regards goods or yarns. The languid tone of the market is, no doubt, attributable to the present uncertainty and complication of political affairs in Germany, to the declining state of the Liverpool cotton market, consequent upon the favourable accounts of the forthcoming crop, to the unsatisfactory condition of Ireland, and to the heavy pressure upon many parties holding railway stock.—*Manchester Examiner*.

DEPARTURE OF THE STATE PRISONERS.—Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Leyne, and Donaghue were transmitted late on Monday evening from Kilmaham Gaol to the terminus of the Cashel Railway at Kingsbridge, where a special train was in readiness to convey them on their route to Clonmel. Their removal was accomplished with great secrecy.

"RE-ELECTION" OF MR. O'CONNOR.—On Monday afternoon a large meeting of the working classes was held in the Market-place, Nottingham, called for the purpose of hearing an account of Mr. O'Connor's stewardship during the late session, and "for the electors and non-electors to re-elect him as their representative." Mr. O'Connor, on presenting himself, was loudly cheered. He said he was there to discharge a most sacred duty; namely, at the close of the last session, to surrender his trust into the hands of the electors and non-electors, and, after giving them an account of his stewardship, to ask a renewal of their confidence. Thus he carried into practical operation two main points of the Charter—annual parliaments and universal suffrage. It was almost out of the power of man to give an account of the iniquity transacted during the late session. Whilst the six points of the Charter had been repudiated, five gagging bills had been passed, which he had opposed in every stage, and almost alone. Those measures had been passed principally to catch him (Mr. O'Connor); but he was there yet. He continued to comment at some length on the events of the past session." On the motion of Mr. Sweet, seconded by Mr. G. Harrison, a vote of confidence was then taken, and Mr. O' Connor was "re-elected" by a large majority.

RAILWAY PANIC.—There is a panic in the Railway Share Market. Whatever may be the cause, the melancholy fact is beyond all doubt, that last week has witnessed a more alarming depreciation in the value of shares than ever was known. Notwithstanding the cheapness of cotton, the improvement in the weather, and the encouraging reports relating to our food prospects, which are gradually causing a return to full time in the manufacturing districts, the prices of railway stock, instead of rising, have fallen to a much lower point than they were during the gloomiest months of 1847 or 1848.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 310 qrs. English; 3,187 qrs. Foreign. Barley, 60 qrs. English; 1,910 qrs. Foreign. Oats, 230 qrs. English; 3,870 qrs. Foreign. Flour, 1,340 sacks.

The trade is firm for every article at fully Monday's prices. The duty on Wheat will fall 1s. to-morrow, and on Oats 6d., per qr.; so that all duties will then be at the lowest point under the present scale, and are likely to remain so for some time.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Reader." We are unable to give him any information on the subject.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1848.

SUMMARY.

EVERY outbreak, now-a-days, news of which is brought from Ireland, is dignified with the name of "rebellion." Newspaper headings and newsvenders' placards, are enough, where the sister isle is the subject, to put John Bull's nerves in a terrible flurry. There have been disturbances, it is true, during the past week in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Suir—but they are nothing more than an earnest, we fear, of many similar ones during the winter. The case stands thus—The presence of a strong military force, and the concentration of the police, have emboldened needy landlords, by means of the awe thus produced on the popular mind, to make a push for the realization of long unsettled claims. Numerous evictions, and seizures of standing crops, coming side by side with the destruction of the potato crop, have maddened spirits already sufficiently lawless—and as Irishmen seldom appear to inquire into the precise connexion between means and end, an attack on the police stations at Glenbrower, Portlaw, and State Quarry, in which blood was shed and life lost, seems to have been ventured on with a view of "bringing matters round." The serious features of the affair are, first, that it will exasperate the authorities against the rebels just about to be tried for high treason, and in case of conviction, render a commutation of the capital penalty more difficult, and secondly, that we may fairly calculate upon the action of the same causes, and the issue of the same results, in many other parts of Ireland.

The Catholic Endowment question still engages notice. At a meeting of gentlemen held last week, representative, virtually rather than formally, of Churchmen, Wesleyans, and Nonconformists, the conclusion arrived at, after free conversation, was substantially to this effect—That action upon any united ground was inexpedient, and that any suppression of principles by either party would be wrong—that it would be better for each religious body to conduct opposition to the contemplated scheme in such manner as would leave each entirely unfettered—that it would nevertheless be possible and desirable to avoid collision in the management of these separate agitations—and that, should occasion render it necessary, mutual agreement as to details might be sought by conferences of the several independent committees. We understand that the collision sought to be avoided is one which has reference, not to the line of argument to be employed, but merely of the mechanism to be put in action—such, for instance, as might prevent a clash of public meetings in the same locality. On the whole, the decision arrived at appears to us to be a judicious one. Let each party stand upon its own principles—or rather, advance to the attack in the line of them—but if, in doing so, a conjuncture should occur, in which simultaneous effort may tell with moral effect, consultation between all may be resorted to simply *pro ré nata*. We shall regard the Ministerial proposal as a powerful lever put into our hands for the subversion of State ecclesiastical establishments as such—and this is the use we are chiefly anxious to make of it.

On the continent this "question of questions" is making rapid way. The discussions which have taken place on the subject of Church and State connexion in the National Assembly at Frankfort, have brought out sentiments as enlightened, and backed them by reasoning as sound, as our hearts could desire. Amongst the "fundamental rights" recognised by the Assembly, and that, too, by large majorities, we find the following:—"Every religious community (church) orders and administers its affairs independently; but it remains like every other society in the State, subject to the laws of the State. No one religious community enjoys, by means of the State, privileges above the rest. Moreover there exists no State Church. New religious communities may be formed; it is not necessary that their confession be acknowledged by the State." When to these formal decisions of the central legislative authority of Germany, we

add the information, that although several distinguished statesmen avowed a desire to limit Church independence by a certain measure of government surveillance, not one voice was raised in favour of an endowment, or a dominant sect, we think our readers will agree with us, in regarding Germany as having left Great Britain very far behind in the wisdom and liberality of its constitutional laws affecting ecclesiastical bodies.

Our colonial correspondence will, we think, be read with interest—especially that relative to New South Wales. It appears to be the intention of Lord Grey to confer upon the colony, if Parliament will consent, a constitution and a representative government. Surely, this will command our approbation. But our correspondent shows that New South Wales already enjoys that blessing to a much greater extent than comports with Whig notions, and that the plan of the Whigs is, to supplant a system of representation virtually based on universal suffrage, and which works most admirably, by one which will be manageable by the nomination of their own officials. The boons of the Whigs are more to be feared, both at home and abroad, than their blows.

The city of Brussels will to-morrow witness the novel and gratifying spectacle of a convention within its walls of the friends of peace throughout Europe, to promote the pacification of the world. The object may seem to some romantic enough, but to the sincere believer in the power of true principle, the difficulties which stand in the way of so desirable a result are only incentives to increased activity. But there is, in truth, much ground for encouragement. We are manifestly approaching nearer to the period when the settlement of international disputes will be effected without having recourse to the arbitrament of war. Within a brief period war was the rule and arbitration the exception in settling the quarrels of European states. Now the case is reversed. We have, it is true, just witnessed foolish and unnatural contests in Italy and Schleswig, but, after great waste of life and treasure, each of the belligerents has discovered that the quarrel must be made up by negotiating at last. Now, what the philanthropists assembled at Brussels propose, is, that this silly as well as wicked policy should be reversed. Common sense dictates such a course. We rejoice to think that the Brussels Peace Convention— assembling under the sanction of the Government of that country, and attended by so large a number of philanthropists—will materially aid in the promulgation of right sentiments, and have an important influence in promoting the present pacification of Europe, and in preserving it from the horrors of future war.

The negotiations that are going on between the mediating powers and Austria for the settlement of Northern Italy, are still shrouded in mystery. Whether or not the Vienna Cabinet is disposed to abate its extreme pretensions sufficiently to admit of an amicable settlement remains uncertain. All that we know for certain is, that the armistice expires on the 21st, which, if peace is not concluded, leaves Marshal Radetzky and the King of Sardinia at liberty once more to recommence hostilities. If, however, a Paris contemporary reports truly, there is no great cause for anxiety. According to the *Presse*, Lord Palmerston is not very nervous on the subject, for our Foreign Secretary was to return in a few days from his country relaxation to confer with the French Minister in London on the subject, just as though it were the most ordinary business of official life. For the present, therefore, we must be content to wait and—hope.

Meanwhile the country on behalf of which the diplomatists of Europe are so busy, is far from being in a settled state. The trumpet of war resounds throughout Piedmont, as though another campaign was to be commenced against the Austrian. Venice still trembles for its independence, threatened both by sea and land. Rome continues a prey to anarchy—the Pope being made no more account of by his subjects than an ordinary monarch. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, unable to control his turbulent people, seeks the aid of mercenary Swiss bayonets to establish his authority. Southern Italy presents a spectacle of horror worthy of the days of Wallenstein. Sicily has been invaded by the myrmidons of Ferdinand the false, and its fairest city laid in ashes, to vindicate "the right divine" of the Neapolitan despot. Whether this crime-dyed Bourbon will succeed in reconquering the island by such atrocities is somewhat questionable. Even in this morally dark and priest-ridden region it is doubtful whether a despotism based upon the bayonets of mercenaries and the necessities of the vagabond lazzaroni can be maintained.

The French National Assembly has been engaged during the past week in a solemn discussion on "the right of labour." The phrase seems to us to be a misnomer—what is really meant is "the right of indigence." Labour has its rights undoubtedly—but surely, employment at the public expense is not one of them. Skill, erudition, science, might just as reasonably put in a similar claim. The rights of labour are, protection

from lawlessness, and freedom to dispose of itself to the best advantage. Indigence has claims, rather than rights—a claim for such aid as may prevent starvation. Such claims may be met either by voluntary benevolence, or by State provision. Had the last never been resorted to, the first might have become systematic and sufficient. M. Thiers was the great opponent of "the right of labour" in the Assembly—and he appears to have demolished the arguments of the Communists. He was left substantially unanswered, and the proposition recognising the so-called "rights," was rejected by a large majority. The decision will probably provoke the turbulence of the Louis Blanc school of politicians, who having first revenged the affront at the ballot-box, in the elections just passed, will perhaps nurture their wrath for another insurrectionary movement. Matters look somewhat cloudy again—and, it is clear, that the firmness of General Cavaignac will be again and again put to the proof.

LIBERTY, LIKE HAPPINESS, A GROWTH, NOT A MANUFACTURE.

"If Providence would but place me in such and such circumstances, I should be content and happy." Where is the mind through which this thought has not passed? In what heart has it not found, does it not still find, a welcome resting place? And yet experience is perpetually exposing to us its fallacy. By the time we reach the condition we have so ardently coveted, we find our desires already on the wing towards some future change. The truth is, the clear, gushing, perennial spring of contentment, is not to be discovered in the outer world of circumstances. It is within us—sealed, perhaps, and hidden from our present ken—and no search for it elsewhere will repay our trouble. A change from restlessness to contentment must be a change in ourselves, and until we have undergone the necessary transformation, no alteration of our lot will do more than slightly modify the symptoms of our disease.

National life is very analogous to individual. Peoples are as apt to be deluded by false notions on the subject of liberty, as are persons on the subject of happiness. They have unbounded faith in the efficacy of "glorious constitutions." "Let us but have such and such a framework of civil rule," is their thought, "and we shall be free." And yet to no one truth does history testify more certainly, than the comparative inefficiency of mere external institutions to ensure liberty. They may act as a defence to it where it already exists—they may ward off attacks upon it—they may even help to elicit and strengthen it by exercise—but where it is not in the spirit of a people, constitutions will never place it. National liberty is the beautiful flower of national virtue. Sunshine and dew may aid in unfolding it—in promoting its development, and in deepening its hues. But its life is in the plant which it is meant to adorn—and where that plant is not, neither sunshine nor dew will avail to produce it.

As are a people, so, in the long run, are their political institutions. Freedom cannot take root but in the soil of popular intelligence, self-command, and high morality—where these qualities are, to even a moderate extent, despotism is powerless. Our own country furnishes no exception to the rule. Aristocracy rides us, precisely because we have not popular virtue enough to unseat it. The silly worship of rank, and the love of money, by the middle classes, and low sensuality among the working men, explain our position. Within any given year, either class might get rid of the incumbrance that bears it down, if the necessary spirit were but in it.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Nor do the United States of America contradict our position. They have democratic institutions, but they have not freedom. Great Britain, with all her social castes, and with the ruling power in the hands of the privileged few, enjoys more substantial liberty of thought, utterance, and action, than the people of republican America. The spirit of the people makes the real difference between the two empires.

These thoughts may serve as a key to unlock some of the riddles which continental affairs now present us.

Take France. The grand mistake which the people of that country appear to labour under even to this day, is, that national freedom is to be gained by a mere reconstruction of political institutions. From 1798 down to 1848, their attempt has been, not to grow liberty but to manufacture it. They change their form of government as a child changes his toys—enraptured with novelty, wearied with sameness, confident in the efficiency of change, and evermore disappointed. They are ignorant that the main source of their dissatisfaction is in their own spirit and temper, which no modification of external circumstances can materially change. Hence, the undue importance attached to charters and constitutions, and hence, too, the mistaken means resorted to by all parties,

to secure the adoption of the system they put faith in. Every trumpety minority, disappointed that its own idol is not set up, flies forth with to conspiracies, arms, and bloody collision. The Republic will allow of no active political dissent. The freedom of the press is violated. Paris is kept in a state of siege—and soldiers and cannon are the only guarantee of temporary quiet. Why is all this? We verily believe that national liberty is sought by all parties. But then it is sought as a something identified with this, that, or the other, special form of government, instead of a natural expression of the popular spirit. Lamartine is the only man who appears thoroughly to comprehend the wants of France. His aim is evidently to remould, by the force of truth and persuasion, the temper of the people—to initiate them in the practice of self-command and forbearance, and, by training popular virtue, to bring out as its result, popular freedom. But although he understands, he is himself but very indifferently understood.

Pass on to Germany. A united and constitutional Germany is the dream of Teutonic patriotism—a dream which may be fully realized without giving birth to liberty. Is it not marvellous, is it not melancholy, to see the most sober, the most reflecting, the most metaphysically-given people of Europe, rush into with enthusiasm, and continue with dogged obstinacy, a war the object of which is one of the paltriest that ever yet provoked the effusion of blood? These men fancy they are working out the sublime problem of the liberation of their country. In the geographical oneness of the German empire, they seek at the cannon's mouth a national freedom. Why, one popular song, embodying right principles, will contribute more largely to the liberties of the German people, than all the fighting in the world. This enters into the soul—that changes only the circumstances.

Then look at Italy—destined, we trust, in spite of present reverses, to a happier future. Italy, mistaking the whereabouts of the end after which she pants, blunders naturally enough in her choice of means. Lombardy rises up to shake off Austrian despotism, and calls in Charles Albert to assist. The consequence is, that Lombardy is betrayed—literally betrayed—and is handed over by the King to her former tyrants. It may be supposed that this treachery fixes her lot. But if it be true, as is confidently averred, that the entire population is animated by a spirit of determination to enjoy the advantage of self-rule, no external coercion can long prevent them from giving effect to it. Whether they possess virtue enough to grow the flower liberty under any form of political constitution remains to be seen. But, assuredly, it is in themselves, not in their external circumstances, that the elements of possibility must be sought.

From all that precedes we may draw an important moral. Peoples are not to be shaken into the possession of freedom by physical force—they are to be cultured into it by sound and persevering tuition. The seeds of liberty must be sown in the mind—growing up, they will gradually but certainly and peaceably displace all that cramps their growth. Christianity, however philosophers may despise her, is the true and only parent of living freedom. Popular virtue, which roots not itself in the belief of revealed truth, is but short-lived—and where virtue is wanting in a people they are, at best, but slaves. Forms of government, like forms of religion, have their uses. This may be better than that, and, therefore, to be preferred by patriotism. But they are rather auxiliary and defensive, than creative and life-giving—and the fundamental mistake of nations in all past times has been to regard these forms as the source rather than the result of national freedom. Again, then, we say, "Liberty, like happiness, is a growth, not a manufacture."

SADDLED WITH A BISHOP!

FROM a file of Cape Town papers just received we learn that the luckless colonists are again in trouble. No sooner have they succeeded in beating off cattle-stealing Kaffirs than they find themselves attacked by plunderers of a very different, but more dangerous, stamp—in other words, they are in danger of being saddled with a bishop! By the bishop-ridden public at home this will, no doubt, be thought a very trifling affair indeed, since, as in the case of the skinned eels, they are "used to it." The Cape men however are crying out in good earnest; and considering the circumstances of the case, we think there is quite enough to justify both their alarm and their indignation.

It should be known that, at the Cape of Good Hope, there is at present no dominant established church; but there are as many as half a dozen different sects, who are in the receipt of State pay. Of these the Dutch Reformed Church is both the oldest and the most numerous, being the only one known and acknowledged at the period of the

capture of the colony. The members of the English Episcopal Church, though the most affluent, are but a fractional—not a twenty-fifth, probably not a thirtieth—part of the community; yet with characteristic cupidity, they have succeeded in grasping twice as much of the public money, in proportion to their numbers, as any other religious body.

So matters stood at the commencement of the present year; but about the time that Sir Harry Smith was sent to the Cape to keep down the Kaffirs, the idea was started of despatching an English bishop to put down Dissenters also. The only difficulty was in raising supplies for the expedition, seeing that even men so self-sacrificing as bishops must live, and that experience had shown them to be rather expensive soldiers of the church militant. The Home Government, it was clear, could not, and the Colonial Government would not do anything adequate to the great occasion; when happily the "munificence" of an English lady, whose fortune has proved a vein of richest ore to clerical miners, added another to her many claims on the gratitude of the Church, by offering, as an appropriate appendage to the new mitre, the comfortable endowment of eight hundred a year. Churchmen were delighted—the colonists, assured by Earl Grey that the honour about to be bestowed on them should cost them nothing, were silent, if not satisfied—and Dr. Gray became, by "Divine permission," and the favour of Miss Burdett Coutts, "Lord Bishop of Cape Town."

But alas! for the credit alike of the Colonial-office and the Episcopate, this pleasant arrangement was soon to be disturbed, and the unsuspecting inhabitants to find themselves the victims of their too confiding simplicity. As the sight of a mouse was too much for the feline instincts of the metamorphosed cat, so the contiguity of the Episcopal throne to the African Downing-street proved a fatal temptation to our voluntary bishop. Scarcely had his reverend hand grasped the crosier, ere it was thrust as by instinct into the public purse; and while unsophisticated Dutchmen were yet rubbing their eyes at "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of prelacy, the principal performer was seen sending round the hat, after the fashion of more vulgar exhibitors. Yes, in spite of Lord Grey's protestations, and while their experience of the blessings of episcopal rule was

"But three months old—nay, not so much—not three," this "Right Rev. Father in God" contrived to obtain from the Government, for Church purposes, public land worth three thousand pounds, and when the annual estimates were laid by the Governor before the Legislative Council, the inhabitants were startled by the appearance of the novel items of £400 for the annual travelling expenses of the new bishop—£400 for the annual salary of an archdeacon, his deputy—£200, the salary of a minister who had previously been supported by the Colonial Church Society—a pension of £360 to another minister, who, "though fully capable of performing his duties," has thought fit to retire—£200 for other ministers, who have not hitherto received the Government stipend—in all, an addition of £1,560 of permanent taxation for the benefit of a sect already receiving twice as much as it can equitably claim!

Now, seeing that this £400 per annum for the travelling expenses of a bishop who was to cost the colony nothing, is actually £100 more than is voted for the same purpose to the Governor himself, and that as "he has to visit but seven congregations at any distance from Cape Town," and "will at the outside make a visit only once in three years—say £1,200 for a trip through the colony"—it is pretty clear that a writer in the *Cape Town Mail* has hit the nail on the head in saying that "this sum was never intended for travelling expenses, but only as a temporary addition to the bishop's income till the Government could ask for a larger grant. It was thought that 'travelling expenses' would sound prettier, and not alarm too much those who had to pay it."

This is certainly pretty well for a beginning; but his lordship is after all wise in his generation, especially if it be the fact, as is stated, that the endowment provided by the lady-millionaire of the Strand is guaranteed for five years only. Knowing that the colonists will presently have to pay the entire £1,200, he probably thinks that the £400 is on the whole rather a moderate composition. Recollecting that the woman who carried the cow began by carrying the calf, he rightly judges that they cannot be too early inured to the burden; and as he is well aware, in the depths of his episcopal heart, that they will have to drink pretty deeply of the ecclesiastical Marah, he thinks that the sooner they have to gulp the first dose the better. But whatever may be the reflections of the diocesan, the people are this time quite aware of their danger, and fear the worst. They are saddled with a bishop, who, like the daughters of the horse-leech, is already raising the hungry cry of "Give, give!" They have sense enough to see that "this is the beginning of the expense, the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge, which

will widen the expenditure year by year." The "Commissioners of the Municipality of Cape Town" view the proposal "with alarm and apprehension, as the prelude to the introduction of a more extensive system of English Episcopalian Church Government, arrogating a claim of superiority and ascendancy over all other religious sects, and demanding for its support and maintenance an assessment upon the whole of the colonists;" while "An English Christian," writing in the *Zuid-Afrikaan*, exclaims in a voice of warning:—

"If we must have a Government-paid Church, I—although an Englishman—say, give us the Dutch Church, with its simple and unadorned worship, and with its modest and unpretending claims; I say, give us the Heidelberg Catechism rather than the Thirty-nine Articles! To yourselves, who have never experienced the galling, the crushing burden of an ascendant and extravagant Church, with proud and domineering prelates at its head, our fears may appear chimerical; but we of England, who know by bitter experience what this is, warn you of the evil ere it be too late!"

We are indeed gratified not a little at finding the Dissenters of the Cape thus determined in their opposition; and if we doubt the likelihood of their success, it is only because they have a Legislative Assembly as despised, and as little representing public opinion, as our own.

That this latest and most shameless attempt of colonial churchmen to plunder the public, formed part of any scheme of which Miss Coutts was cognizant, we do not believe. In this instance, as in others, clerical rapacity has, with wonted dexterity, availed itself of both private beneficence and official trickery to compass its own selfish ends. The concord and content which have hitherto marked the religious condition of the Cape are to be now distributed by the restless ambition of its smallest and least active sect—Christian missionaries will have the bigotry and intolerance of State-churchism added to their existing difficulties—the coloured and labouring population, who already sustain their own religious institutions, will be taxed to maintain the proud assumptions of their richer neighbours—while simple Dutchmen, whose minds are still filled with traditional regrets at the cession of the colony to the English crown, will have to sigh over the still greater calamity of its subjugation by the English Church!

We know not how these repeated instances of Church extension in the colonies may strike those Dissenting

"Gentlemen of England, who sit at home at ease," and glibly talk of all efforts for the separation of Church and State as being futile, if not uncalled for; but to us they suggest, as the dictate of patriotism, no less than of Christian principle, that if unable to shake off the incubus ourselves, we may at least prevent the infliction of a similar curse on our colonial fellow-subjects. While they are hesitating to attack the citadel, the enemy is daily strengthening his position by throwing up fresh outworks, and to delay the encounter will be to wait the growth of a more formidable foe.

THE UNFORTUNATES WHO DO NOT RECEIVE DIAMOND SNUFF-BOXES.—Will anybody believe—can anybody believe—that at this moment there is a swarm of tooth-picking, white-waistcoated, lemon-gloved, arm chair loungers in Whitehall (most probably on the moors), receiving large sums of money because they don't take presents of diamond snuff-boxes! You doubt it, of course:—say it is preposterous, ridiculous, impossible—that there could be nothing of the sort in existence in any part of the known world, civilized or uncivilized, not even in Ireland, which is neither one nor the other. Well then, just read this paragraph, from the evidence of Lennox Conyngham, Chief Clerk of the Foreign-office, before Vernon Smith's committee:—

Chairman: What is this item, "Compensation for abolition of treaty presents?" Answer: In former times before the year 1831, upon the ratification of a treaty between this country and any other country, many presents were interchanged between the two countries, varying from £500 to £1,000; and presents of diamond snuff-boxes were also made to the Secretary of State; but in 1831 the practice was abolished, and the Under Secretaries and clerks, who were then entitled to share in the presents, were compensated for the loss of this source of this emolument, according to a certain scale.

Where is your scepticism now? There are six of these worthies now pocketing these allowances from this pure and patriotic source—each man of them, and his three grandmothers (for these place-pickers are supernaturally endowed in the matter of relatives), furiously howling at Cobden, and wishing that the Essex Laffarges had Joe Hume for a member of one of their burial societies, that they might "give him his gruel."—*London Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion*.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—It is said to be the intention of a number of influential supporters of Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary reform, to get up meetings and lectures throughout the country during the recess.

ISAAC JEFFERSON, THE "WAT TYLER" of the Bradford Chartists, was arrested on Wednesday, in a lone public-house, and expressed himself "glad of it;" as he was tired of hiding. He is now in York Gaol, charged with seditious conspiracy.

* See an interesting pamphlet just published by C. E. Mudie, 25, Upper King-street, Holborn, entitled "The late melancholy Events in Milan; narrated by the Committee of Public Defence."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(From the Examiner.)

If a supernatural being could have appeared at the commencement of the present year, and said, "I am going to break three great empires in pieces, or at least to fling them on the ground with violence like so many potsherds, these empires are France, Prussia, and Austria"—could we thus have been warned of the terrible events of February and March, for which of the empires should we have been in most pain? Which of the empires should we have given up as doomed to peril, to lose all strength, and to disappear into weak fragments? Certainly Austria. Yet we would have been altogether in the wrong. For Austria, though the last visited with revolution, has been the first to recover from it; and not only the first, but the sole country which has put forth its strength, and overcome the fiercest hostility in every quarter of its scattered dominions. Chzeck insurrection in Bohemia, Magyar independence in Hungary, Italian revolt and triumph in Lombardy, have been all alike, and simultaneously, put down. So much so, that by virtue of the revolution the Emperor is more perfectly master of his provinces than he ever was.

Take for instance Hungary, which was formerly so independent in matters both of finance and administration, that it was scarcely Austrian. Now the Magyars, beaten by the Croats, have been obliged to fling themselves at the feet of the Emperor, and nothing is talked of but a complete union and assimilation, fiscal and military, of the two countries.

In Italy we fear the same tale will have to be told. There was one sentiment which above all others rendered the Italians irreconcilable to the yoke of Austria. This was the certainty, that even if not able to shake off that yoke of themselves, France would aid them. They might not expect that France would wantonly commence a war for their liberation, but at least it was expected that France would allow no fair opportunity to escape for saving Italy, and rescuing it from the German eagle. That opportunity has occurred. There are no dynastic impediments in France. There was but a word wanting, and France has refused to speak that word. We are not going to say that France is wrong, or that General Cavaignac has not excellent reasons for his policy. All we would say is, that the hopes of Italians from the French are at an end. Their eyes need turn westward no more. They have had a great illusion destroyed. If they can no longer trust in themselves and their native efforts, they must make the best of German fraternity, and hope that, linked with Germany, they may likewise become free with Germany.

This is the way, in fact, in which Austria seems inclined to resist French pretensions and to satisfy English exigencies. A representative assembly of Lombards and Venetians is summoned to meet at Verona. What should we say if this assembly expressed its full content with the terms and the prospects and the constitution offered them? Surely nothing. Every object of the mediation would have been obtained, and the *via salutis* for North Italy, instead of coming from Paris, would come from Vienna. *Graud pandetur ab urbe.*

It must be said of France and England, that both have shown extreme forbearance. The full liberty given to the Neapolitan expedition to recognise Sicily, shows the strong determination not to intervene. An event has occurred which, however, will afford fresh cause of perplexity to the two countries. This is the insurrection of Leghorn. If the Grand Duke be unable to overcome the *émigrés*, Austria will no doubt undertake it, and Radetzki be removed to perform upon the Arno the task which he has already accomplished north of the Po. Whilst Naples, Sicily, and Tuscany would thus be reconquered to Austrian régime and influence, it might fairly be asked, to what purpose or with what dignity have France and England been hitherto mediating and holding forth hopes, at least tacitly, to the unfortunate Italians?

THE CIVIL WAR IN HUNGARY.

(From the Times.)

In the present agitated condition of the whole continent of Europe, the affairs of Hungary have not obtained in this country all the attention they deserve, but we have not ceased to watch with interest the progress of events in that kingdom. For not only is the Hungarian nation engaged in an earnest attempt to perfect its constitutional liberties and to apply them to the development of the resources of their country, which is entitled in many respects to play a more important part in the general affairs of Europe, but the condition of Hungary is also a most essential element in the power of the House of Austria; and the military strength which that empire may be able to bring into the field depends to a great degree on the support it may receive from the subjects of the Hungarian Crown. When the revolution of last March occurred in Vienna, Hungary was already engaged in a political crisis of a very serious kind. The Diet had just met, and the national movement, which had been promoted with great zeal for some years past by the public spirit of the Magyars, had reached a point at which either an open rupture with the Cabinet of Vienna or a victory over the antiquated pretensions of that government, seemed inevitable. The fall of Prince Metternich at once decided that contest. Hungary was free to appoint her own Ministers, and they were at once chosen from the leading nobles and political chiefs of the country, and the impulse of the revolution accelerated the course of those reforms which

had hitherto been advocated by the Radical party alone. The national interest triumphed over all minor dissensions, for Prince Paul Esterhazy and Count Szecheni combined with Kossuth and Deak to form the new Cabinet of the vice-regal Court of Buda-Pesth.

It had unfortunately happened that, in the defence of their ancient rights and national liberties, the Magyars had treated with a contempt bordering on injustice, the rights and liberties of their fellow-countrymen of Slavonian origin, who inhabit the fertile plains of the Banat, south of the Danube, the military frontier, and the valleys of the Drave and the Save. While Pesth had been rapidly advancing in prosperity and civilization, under the influence of the Magyar party, Agram, the capital of Croatia, had become the centre of a Slavonian movement, directed by men who resented the ascendancy of a race distinct from their own. As long as the authority of the Austrian Administration was supreme in the Hungarian dominions, it contrived to balance these jarring nationalities one against the other, and to preserve the peace by enforcing their common deference to a German power. But no sooner had the revolution given an open preponderance, and a species of independence, to the Magyars at Pesth, than the hostility of the Slavonians knew no bounds, and a civil war broke out which has been carried on with great atrocity from the frontiers of Servia to the coast of the Adriatic. At first, the Magyars and the Hungarian Ministry committed the error of thinking too lightly of their opponents, though it was suspected, we know not with what amount of truth, that the Cabinet of Vienna and the Imperial family secretly favoured the Slavonian movement, as a means of humbling the pride and limiting the independence of the Hungarian nobles. But the result of the contest has, up to this time, been singularly unfavourable to the Hungarian forces; they have been defeated on several points; they have been unable to maintain a shadow of authority south of the Danube, and the Ban of Croatia has collected from the martial population of the province which obeys his commands with devoted enthusiasm, an army of 60,000 men, superior, it would seem, to any which the Hungarian Ministry can oppose to him. Under these circumstances, which threaten the very existence of the Government, and the security of the city of Pesth, the Diet and the Ministers have loudly demanded the active support of the Imperial authority, and of their German allies. On the 5th of September, Kossuth, the Minister of Finance, was carried to the Hall of the Diet, enfeebled by illness, but unwilling to flinch from a crisis which may prove decisive of the future welfare of his country. He declared that in presence of the formidable dangers which surrounded them, the Ministers of the Crown might soon have occasion to call upon the House to name a Dictator, invested with unlimited powers, to save the country. But he announced that they were prepared to recommend a last appeal to the Imperial Government, before they resorted to a measure which might be construed into a declaration of independence. A deputation was accordingly named, consisting of 150 magnates and deputies, who proceeded to Vienna to demand the fulfilment of the royal promise of Ferdinand V. to come at once amongst his Hungarian subjects, and to require the immediate promulgation of those military and financial laws which are indispensable to rescue the Hungarian nation from the perilous position in which it stands. This deputation was to enter into no protracted discussions with the Imperial Ministers, but to give in its demands in the form of an ultimatum, and if no favourable answer was given to it within 24 hours they were to return to Pesth to advise on the measures to be taken by the Hungarian nation to relieve its own necessities. The deputation arrived in Vienna accordingly on the 7th inst. We are not yet in possession of the communications which passed between it and the Imperial Government; but it is already known that they have not obtained a compliance with the substance of the demands so imperiously preferred. The Austrian Government probably has not the power, even if it had the will, to throw the weight of its German forces, which are absolutely required in the north of Italy, into the civil contest raging in Hungary; and it is more essential to the general policy of the empire to remain on pacific terms with its Slavonian subjects, than to bring those provinces into subjection to the semi-independent Government of Hungary. The Magyars, therefore, will be left to extricate themselves as best they may from a position of great danger, which has been aggravated by their own rashness.

But though the claims of the Hungarian deputation have not commanded a favourable audience at Vienna, they will not be unacceptable in the Assembly at Frankfort. The first act of the Hungarian Government was to send deputies to the Central Parliament of Germany, and they have been admitted to an honorary seat in that body, on the footing of close and ancient allies of the German people. The struggle in which they are now engaged with their Slavonian fellow-countrymen is one of the deepest interest to Germans, especially in their present state of excitement on the score of nationality. Germany views with extreme jealousy and apprehension the growing power of those Slavonian States which are contiguous to her own territories, and which on more than one point dispute the ascendancy of her own race. She attributes in a great measure to Russian influence the bold and menacing position recently assumed by the Slavonian population of certain provinces, which have existed for centuries as the humble dependents and auxiliaries of German power: and it is not impossible that she would regard with direct hostility

the establishment of a Slavonian government upon the lower Danube, which flows through the heart of Southern Germany in the upper part of its course. For these reasons, we may anticipate that if a strong appeal be made by the Hungarians for German assistance, it will be supported by a considerable party in the Frankfort Assembly, especially as that body has shown upon a recent occasion a greater readiness to give way to its political sympathies than to calculate the amount of its available resources.

THE PEACE CONVENTION AT BRUSSELS.—The approaching Peace Convention, to be held in Brussels, grows in interest and importance. The deputation, who are in Brussels making the necessary arrangements, (consisting of Messrs. Elihu Burritt, John Scoble, and George Bradshaw,) have been received by the Government in the most cordial manner. The Hôtel de Ville has been placed at their disposal for a preliminary meeting, and the "Salle de la Grand Harmonie" (the finest room in Brussels) for the sittings of the Convention. A number of influential gentlemen in Brussels have associated, voluntarily, as a local committee, to assist in every way, and are exerting themselves to the utmost, among their connexions on the Continent, to secure a large attendance of foreigners on the occasion. The marked pacific tone of our Queen's speech has produced an excellent effect on the Continent, and will tend to inspire confidence in this movement of the Peace Convention. The deputation having waited upon the Minister of the Interior to solicit his concurrence, received a communication from him requesting them to state to him, in writing, the design of the Congress, and what they required of him in relation thereto. Thus invited, the deputation drafted a letter, which they personally left at his office, and were requested to wait on him, a few hours after its delivery, for his reply. In accordance with the instructions received, the Deputation waited upon M. Rogier at the time appointed. He received them most courteously, informed them that they were at perfect liberty to hold their Congress, and immediately gave direction to his principal secretary to endeavour to secure a suitable room for the meeting, promising, also, that every facility should be given in relation to passports, so that the delegation might suffer as little inconvenience and delay on their journey as possible. Instructions were given that a *Feuille de Route*, or general passport, having the names of the delegation inserted in it, would be deemed sufficient. [The friends of peace intending to take part in this interesting assembly started from Blackwall yesterday morning, by the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship the "Giraffe," for Ostend. There were about 200 members of the party, including a large proportion of ladies.]

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—On Monday night the first public meeting of the members and friends of the London Temperance League was held at the Hall of Commerce, and was very numerously attended. In the absence of Mr. Heyworth, M.P., who was to have presided, Dr. Gourley was called to the chair. The secretary having stated that the object of the League was to promote the cause of temperance by public meetings and other means, the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. Andrews, of Leeds; Mr. R. G. Mason; Mr. Clapp; the Rev. W. Robinson; and others. Mr. Clapp said he could assure them the cause was advancing in America. There was a disposition amongst the most respectable classes there to give the movement countenance and support. On the occasion of a festival which was given in Boston after the funeral of the lamented John Quincy Adams, the mayor of that city refused to preside if intoxicating drinks were permitted [hear, hear]. He was happy to find that the mayor of Boston in England did the same thing. The two cities, as it were, shook hands with each other across the Atlantic. This was an evidence that the cause was progressing. The Rev. Mr. Robinson said that the use of spirituous drinks was an immorality and a sin. He therefore refused to give the right hand of fellowship to any man that used them. He removed them from his vestry, and even from the Lord's Supper. He gave up his pastoral charge rather than have anything to do with a person who used spirits. He hoped the League would support those who advocated temperance on those grounds.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—An inquest was held on Thursday on the body of Thomas Walker, a guard to a luggage train on the Syson and Peterborough Railway, who was killed near the Leicester Railway Station on Wednesday evening. Deceased was standing on the buffer of the van for the purpose of uncoupling it from the engine, when, from some cause not ascertained, he fell off between the rails and in front of the engine. The engine-driver, missing deceased from the buffer, and feeling the engine jump, brought it to a stand as quickly as possible, and deceased was found lying between the rails with his head doubled upon his left breast, and quite dead. It appeared that the ash-box had caught deceased just above the left ear, causing a fracture of the skull and the spine of the neck, either of which injuries would have caused instantaneous death. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied with a recommendation that the Company should have a rule printed to the effect, that no carriage shall be allowed to be detached whilst in motion. The deceased, it was stated, resided at Derby, at which place his wife is now lying very ill, and on the night of the accident he appeared anxious to be in time for the half-past seven o'clock train to Derby, for the purpose of going to see her. He has left a large family unprovided for.—*Leicestershire Mercury.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

RESTRICTION OF LABOUR.—The bill abrogating M. Louis Blanc's famous decree of the 2nd of March, by which the hours of labour in manufactories and public works were limited to ten hours a day in Paris and eleven in the departments, was passed on Monday, the 11th inst. By the new law, the hours of labour in manufactories are limited to twelve working hours, except in cases which from their nature require a longer succession of hours. Several amendments were brought forward, with a view of allowing workmen who voluntarily consent to work for longer than twelve hours to receive additional wages for their extra labour: but all such propositions were rejected. The Abbé Sibour proposed an amendment prohibiting the undertakers of public works from keeping their workshops open or continuing their works on Sunday; but, although he declared that his object in bringing it forward was to ameliorate the lot of the labouring classes by giving them one holiday a week, the proposition met with no support, and the amendment was withdrawn. A clause respecting *marchandises* [the intervention of middle-men or sub-contractors] was postponed for the present, and will be made the subject of a separate bill.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—On the same day the question of the press was discussed. The Committee had proposed that the editors of journals charged with any offence may be brought directly before the Court of Assizes, and tried in forty-eight hours, and that on conviction they may be liable to temporary suspension; a minority in the Committee, however, required that the present arbitrary régime should be still sustained. The Minister of Justice proposed to adopt the decree with important modifications—he required that the power of suspension should be vested in the Chief of the Executive, and be used under his responsibility. M. Victor Hugo and M. St. Gaudens demanded the complete emancipation of the press, and vehemently condemned the present system. M. Jules Favre justified the Government, but demanded that the Cabinet should declare explicitly that the sacrifice of the liberty of the press was indispensable; that the Chief of the Executive should adopt one or other of two courses—either leave the control of the press to the ordinary tribunals, or frankly demand that its freedom should be suspended. A proposition was made that the Assembly should not proceed to the discussion of the article of the project; which was carried on a division, by 515 votes against 238. The original proposition was then rejected, by a majority of 457 to 276; and the Assembly passed to other business.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR.—On Monday and Tuesday the Assembly discussed at great length the 8th clause of the preamble of the Constitution, which pledges the Republic to protect the citizen in his person, family, religion, property, and labour, and to give subsistence to the necessitous.

M. Mathieu (de la Drôme) proposed an amendment, admitting the right to labour as well as that to relief, in necessity. To deny the right to labour was, in effect, to deny the right to property itself.

M. Pelletier said, there are 6,000,000 workmen in France, of whom a third earn less than their families need. In addition, there are 2,000,000 beggars. He would organize in every commune and arrondissement a house, at which such persons as wanted aid should be supported. To meet the expenses of such support, then, he would levy five per cent. on the wages of all the working classes; and, in addition, he would establish in these houses workshops, where persons of all trades could be employed. Associations would be formed for manufacturing all kinds of articles, and the persons making them would obtain the profits [laughter]. The value of goods produced by the 6,000,000 of workmen in France would produce, he calculated, six milliards; and the profits on that sum, in place of almost totally falling to the employers, would mostly come to the workmen.

M. de Tocqueville declared that the amendment led to Socialism, which he energetically denounced.

M. Ledru Rollin spoke in its favour, as the mainspring of the conduct of the Convention. He referred to the dreaded motto of the workmen of Lyons, in 1832, "Viver en travaillant, ou mourir en combattant;" and called on the Assembly to admit the first part of the phrase—to allow the poor man to live by his labour; it would be the best security against the last.

M. Duvergier d'Hauranne stripped the matter of metaphor. The right of labour was this,—that when work was plentiful the workman sufficed for himself; but when times grew disastrous, the State was to supply his wants. It must happen that a crisis should occur occasionally in all countries, and particularly in commercial and manufacturing ones: in that case, either the State aided the working classes, or private charity stepped in, or the workman lived on his savings—if he had any. But, under the right of labour, each workman, depending on the State only for the moments of difficulty, would never think of saving anything. Why save, when the State would support him in case of hard times?

M. Thiers made a speech which is greatly praised for its clear argument and eloquence, but which rather disappoints one in the report. He commenced with a general declaration of his adherence to the Republican constitution. His party had not desired nor founded the Republic; they accepted it loyally and sincerely. In the eyes of every honest man, and every good citizen, a legal Government was entitled to respect. They had neither flattered nor betrayed monarchy, and they should neither flatter nor betray the Republic. They would tell it the truth. They had never conspired, and never should conspire. The instrument with which they wished to effect the happiness of their country being broken, they would continue the work under the Republic. They desired the welfare and grandeur of France—a national policy; and they would pursue the realization of those objects in the future as they had in the past.

He enlarged on and defended competition: it was not

the people who suffered by it. The operative had been better paid since the introduction of machinery: he was no longer a beast of burden; he was more comfortably clothed, and had benefited in many other respects by the improvements introduced in industry. If an inquiry were ordered by the Assembly, it would be found that he advanced nothing lightly. The workmen in the vicinity of Paris who earned, in 1814, 24 and 30 sous a day, now gained 40. In many branches of industry the salaries had doubled and trebled. On the other hand, the price of the articles of manufacture indispensable to the working classes had considerably diminished. Cotton goods were 80 per cent. cheaper, cloth 40 per cent.; and lodgings alone had increased in the proportion of 90 to 120; but it was in consequence of the tendency of the manufacturers to establish themselves close to the great centres of population. [The accuracy of these statements was repeatedly contested by the Ultra-Republican members; and M. Thiers, amidst the noise occasioned by these interruptions, having pronounced the word "faction," the greatest confusion arose, and one of the Montagnards called him a Royalist. When silence was restored, M. Thiers resumed his discourse.]

He attacked the four Socialist sects. The first, the Communists, denied the right of property, and, consequently, of liberty. Should their doctrines prevail, they would create an idle and slavish society. No man would labour for the community. A patriot was ready to die, but not to work for the country. The second system, that of association, was characterised by M. Thiers as anarchy in industry and monopoly. He next referred to the system of M. Proudhon, who wished to create cheapness, and began by proposing that a law be passed to effect a reduction of 25 per cent. in all property, salaries, &c., and his object would then be attained. Those were the pitiful schemes of which their authors were so proud and with which they imagined to reform the world! The right to labour was not less absurd. The partisans of that right only sought to remedy the condition of the operatives in the towns, who were to the country operatives as 1 to 36. When the workmen should come to claim labour from the state, how could the latter employ them? It could not employ them in manufacturing silk, lace, jewellery; it ought to open national workshops, where the silk-weavers and jewellers would be employed in works which, not being familiar to them, must of course be unproductive. The state would be often obliged to propose to them to expatriate themselves, to proceed to Brittany, Normandy, Africa; and everybody knew how such a proposition had been responded to by the insurgents of June.

Upwards of forty speakers were originally inscribed to speak on this question.

The speech of M. Thiers in the debate on the rights of labour, has produced an immense effect in all circles in Paris. The ultra-Democratic party are in a state of unbounded irritation. M. Bernard, president of the socialist club on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, gave expression on Thursday night to serious threats, and seemed almost to provoke the assassination of the orator.

The debate was continued on Friday. The sitting was signalized by an admirable discourse by M. Dufaure, who experienced the same interruptions from the ultra-Democrats as M. Thiers.—M. Billault opposed the arguments of M. Thiers. The orator was listened to with great surprise by the majority, and with loud approbation by the ultra-democrats. Towards the close of the day, M. Lamartine ascended the tribune, and delivered a speech in which, as usual, he seemed to oscillate between the parties. He could not vote in favour of the amendment of M. Mathieu (de la Drôme)—he would support, as far as possible, the project of the committee. He demanded mutual concessions and compromises. He protested in favour of the intentions and conduct of the provisional government on the question of labour. After M. Lamartine had spoken, M. Mathieu de la Drôme withdrew his amendment. M. Glais Bizoin then moved a modified amendment, to the effect that the republic recognises the right of all citizens to instruction, and to exist by labour and assistance. This last amendment, though supported by Lamartine, was rejected by a majority of 596 to 187.

After the discussion of the right of labour question, M. Detours moved the following additional article:—

However, the National Assembly, elected in virtue of the universal right of suffrage, the source and basis of all the powers of the Republic, solemnly declares, that the right possessed by every French citizen, who is of age, to participate personally in the election of the representatives of the people, is a pre-existing sovereign and imprescriptible right, which no assembly whatever, even those of revision, can suspend, alter, or curtail.

M. Martin de Strasbourg replied, that if universal suffrage was a principle anterior and superior to the constitution, it was useless to inscribe it in it. He accordingly moved the previous question. It was carried by 543 to 180.

The discussion next opened on the 1st article of the Constitution. It ran thus:—

The sovereignty resides in the universality of the French citizens. It is inalienable and imprescriptible. No individual, no fraction of the people, can presume to exercise it.

Adopted.

The President then read the 2nd Article:—

No citizen can be arrested or detained, except in virtue of the law.

Adopted.

3rd Article:—

The domicile of each citizen is inviolable; it can only be entered according to the forms, and in the cases foreseen by the law.

M. Isambert wished it to be declared, that the domicile of every person inhabiting the French territory was an inviolable asylum, and that nobody should be allowed to enter it during the night except in cases of fire and inundation. M. Vivien approved the first part of the amendment of M. Isambert, in the name of the committee, and rejected the latter. The 3rd Article, thus amended, was then voted.

4th Article:—

Every man shall be tried by his natural judges. No extra-

ordinary commission and tribunals can be instituted, under any pretext or denomination whatsoever.

Adopted without any discussion.

5th Article:—

Capital punishment is abolished in political matters.

M. Coquerel moved that capital punishments generally be abolished. He contested the right of society to dispose of the life of a man. Human justice should defend society; but it should first endeavour to correct it, and capital penalties never corrected [laughter]. M. Paul Rabaut supported the amendment, and contended that the penalty of death was neither legitimate nor useful, and that there was only one case in which a man could take the life of another, and that was in defending his own existence. M. Tracy contended that the inviolability of human life had always been a respectable dogma in his eyes. He denied the right of society to deprive man of existence, and maintained that capital penalty was a remnant of barbarous ages, which should be expunged from the French code. A Member having next proposed that the penalty of death should only be preserved to punish military crimes, M. Lagrange protested against the exception, and trusted that the National Assembly would immortalize itself by abolishing the penalty. M. Laboulterie also advocated the abolition of capital punishments, and M. Vivien spoke in favour of their temporary maintenance. M. Vivien, on the Committee on the Constitution, declared that the only reason why the committee had not at once abolished the penalty of death in all cases was, that it thought that in the first place the penitentiary system ought to be re-organized and reformed. The discussion was adjourned to Monday.

On Saturday, the Assembly was occupied with a plan of the Government for sending representatives of the people into the departments to ascertain the state of public opinion. The object of the Government is to look after the Legitimists and the Bonapartists. The fact, we suspect, is, that the priests are making the Government uneasy with their intrigues. The sitting, which grew very stormy, terminated in a resolution to leave to the Executive Government the responsibility of sending special commissioners into the provinces.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—The *Bien Public* says, that England has declared that she will remain neutral in case of war between France and Austria. Lord Palmerston has made it known that he has been officially informed that, if the French army should pass the frontier, Russia will place her army and treasury at the disposition of Austria.

The Catholic and Socialist parties would seem to have united to secure to the working man the enjoyment of his Sabbath. Considerant, Sibour, Pierre Leroux, and Montalembert, are among those who have deposited the following proposition in the National Assembly:—

Article 1. Labour shall be suspended in workshops, forges, and manufactories, on Sundays and other days declared holidays by law. Article 2. This proposition is not applicable to forges in which fire is constantly burning. Nor will it be applicable in cases in which public administrative regulations exist, authorizing the prolongation of labour beyond the maximum of twelve hours. Such labour must be continued during Sundays and holidays.

A notice has been issued by the Finance Minister, offering to receive anticipatory payments on share-certificates of the Paris and Lyons Railway, at a discount of 4 per cent.: this was taken to indicate great want of cash, and it caused a fall of 2 francs in the Five per Cents, and of 1 franc 25 centimes in the Three per Cents.

The number of insurgents of June confined on the 15th of September was—

Prisoners in good health	1,880
Ditto sick	416
Women	156
Children	33

Total..... 2,483

Of the 415 sick, 182 were convalescent wounded, which reduces the number of prisoners labouring under internal, acute, or chronic affections to 233, or about one out of 20.

A great sensation was created in Paris on Friday, by the news that the friends of General Cavaignac and a large body of the Republicans de la Veille have resolved to bring forward in the Assembly a proposition that the President of the Republic shall be elected immediately after the passing of Article 16, which determines the mode of election.

A STRANGE CENSUS.—We read in the *Journal des Débats*,—"The Government, in order to obtain an exact account of the respective strength of each party in France, has ordered to be drawn up, in every department, a general list of all the citizens who have been named members of the municipal councils, indicating the opinions of each. This demand, which is imposed with great urgency upon the prefects, lays down the four following categories: viz., Legitimists, Conservatives, ardent Republicans, and moderate Republicans."

COLONIZATION OF ALGERIA.—Government is resolved to prosecute vigorously the colonization of Africa. General de Lamoricière has introduced a bill asking 5,000,000 francs for this purpose. A committee on the subject, with M. Léon Faucher as its chairman, is understood to have determined in making Algeria a penal colony for certain classes of convicts. A great number of workmen of Paris—20,000 it is said—are anxious to go with their families to Algeria, and occupy themselves in colonization, owing to the want of work and the consequent misery which exist at Paris: but they require an advance from the State. A recent meeting of the Mayors of Paris was held at the Hôtel de Ville, under the Presidency of the Prefect of the Seine, at which resolutions were passed calling on the government to encourage the proposed emigration of the

working classes. A committee has been formed to act on behalf of the workmen, and it warmly supports the demand of the Mayors. Five members of committee and delegates of the workmen have been examined by the Committee on Algeria. The *Journal des Débats*, in supporting the proposed scheme, says—"The first objection is, that money will be required, and that the treasury is exhausted: but almost every month, demands for 1,000,000 francs, 2,000,000 francs, or 3,000,000, for the relief of necessitous workmen, are made in the Chambers. Sums are thus disbursed in detail which will end in forming an immense total, and which will be lost in the abyss of misery without filling it up. Employed in the colonization of Algeria, this money would at least be profitable to the state: Paris would be relieved from the superabundant population which crushes it; an agricultural population would be formed in Algeria; in a word, something useful and great would be done, instead of merely keeping up misery, as has been the case hitherto."

SPAIN.

The *Espana* of the 12th inst. states, that according to letters received from the frontiers a new civil war is imminent in Navarre, the Basque provinces, and Upper Arragon. It is said that three Montemolinist bands are expected from France, one to be directed towards the Mountains of Onate, another in the direction of the Armezcoa, and the third to Sangüesa. It is added that General Elio has planned this expedition.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Frankfurt Assembly, on the 12th, the conclusions of the committee upon the question of the armistice were read. The majority, consisting of Messrs. Arndt, Blüm, Claussen, Cucum, Dahlmann, Esmarch, Höfken, Raumer, Stenzel, Trützscheler, Wippermann, and Wurm, concluded that:—

Considering that the armistice violates the dispositions contained in the articles 7 and 9 of the right of independence guaranteed by the resolutions; that the envoy from the Prussian Government has gone beyond the powers given to him; &c. &c., the Assembly decides that the armistice is not ratified, and the ministry of the empire is invited to take the necessary measures for the continuation of the war. In case the Danish Government should be unwilling at once to enter into negotiations for a peace with the federated German state.

To the following effect were the conclusions of the minority of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Duncker, Flottwell, Maximilian von Gagern, Gombart, Mayern, Schubert, Stedtmann, Würth Zacharias, and Zenette:—

The National Assembly decides that—taking into consideration a declaration of the Danish Government transmitted by the Prussian Government, and by which it announces that it does not insist on Count Charles Moltke's directing the provisional government of Schleswig, and that it is ready to make all the concessions which may appear desirable for the tranquillity of the duchies; supposing that the Danish Government comprises in its declaration the Duchy of Lauenburg, and supposing that the said promises will be accomplished through the mediation of the central power—the National Assembly approves of the armistice of the 26th of August, and the negotiations for peace shall forthwith be commenced by the central provisional power.

In the sitting of the Assembly on the 14th the debate commenced on this subject. M. Heckscher explained the policy pursued by his ministry, characterised it as one which ought to be followed, and concluded by supporting the above conclusions of the minority of the commission. M. Herrmann spoke in favour of the conclusions of the majority, and stated that not being able to form a new ministry, he had resigned his mandate into the hands of the Vicar of the Empire. The Assembly was afterwards addressed by Venedey, Arndt, Eisenmann, and Francke, and the debate was adjourned.

AUSTRIA.

The cholera has appeared at Trieste. Letters from Vienna of the 12th inst. in the *Breslauer Zeitung* state that that capital has been the scene of fresh riots. The people, it appears, were exasperated at the refusal of the Ministry to guarantee the shares which the manufacturing association, presided over by M. Swoboda, had issued for the relief of the distressed operatives, and forced the doors of the Home-office, destroying the furniture and the papers in the offices. The National Guards on duty resisted their attack for a time, and several of the rioters were wounded before they took possession of the building. Some battalions of soldiers appeared at length on the spot, and succeeded in dislodging the populace. Indeed there would have been an end of the disturbance but for part of the National Guards from the suburbs, who fraternized with the rioters, who were preparing to resist the attack of the troops when the post left.

The *Wiener Zeitung* asserts that the troops were withdrawn in the course of the afternoon, the National Guards having declared they would restore the tranquillity of the capital. The same paper contains a proclamation of the Premier Doblhoff, by which some relief is promised to the sufferers. "The affair," adds the *Wiener Zeitung*, "does not appear to have any political character, and the true cause of the excitement is the disappointed hope for relief of the rioters."

The French and British Plenipotentiaries at Vienna have communicated to Baron Wessenberg that the mediating Powers expected Austria would not make any hostile movement against Venice until they should have decided on its ultimate fate. His reply to them was unsatisfactory, namely, that in accepting their mediation Austria did not mean to bind herself to refrain from taking such measures as she should deem expedient for the recovery of that portion of her dominions.

The Sardinian fleet quitted the waters of Venice definitively on the afternoon of the 7th instant, after having embarked the Sardinian troops. The Austrian fleet was preparing on the 8th instant to blockade Venice, while General Welden was concentrating

his troops to take the city by assault. The French Government had in consequence determined to seize several ships of war to Venice, and to make at the same time a diplomatic remonstrance to the Cabinet of Vienna to require it to abstain from continuing the war against Venice.

La Presse, which is the best informed source of Austrian news, states thus much of the position of the question in the Austrian Cabinet:—"In the Ministry of Vienna itself, the members are by no means agreed as to the bases to be laid down for the pacification of Italy. Three plans divide the opinion of the members of the Imperial Cabinet. The first, resembling the plan of the English-French mediation, proposes the line of the Adige as the extreme frontier of the Italian provinces of the empire; the second demands, with the German central power, the line of the Mincio; lastly, the third is to maintain the political union of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom with the Austrian empire, whilst insuring to it a national administration independent of the central government of Vienna. As part of this plan, a son of the Archduke Ragnier, an Italian Prince, born at Milan of Italian parents, shall be placed at the head of the Lombardo-Venetian government. This third combination, though having in its favour the greatest number of Ministerial votes, is far from being considered as definitively decided on in the mind of the Imperial Government. Besides, other intestine dissensions threaten to produce the speedy dissolution of the present Cabinet of Vienna; a circumstance which would cause everything to be commenced over again." The same journal further states, as the armistice expires on the 28th, the French Government have invited Lord Palmerston to unite in pressing forward the negotiations; and that our Foreign Secretary was to meet M. de Beaumont on Monday last, to confer with him on the best manner of overcoming the difficulties which intervened.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 15th, says:—M. Von Beckerath arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was received this morning by His Majesty the King at Potsdam. He has accepted the commission to form a Cabinet, and has been appointed by His Majesty as the President of the new Ministry. General Von Below has arrived here from Hamburg. General Von Wrangel, who has also returned hither, dined yesterday with his Majesty at Sans-souci, and is mentioned as the new Minister of War.

There have been disturbances at Potsdam in consequence of a great number of privates and non-commissioned officers having signed an address to the National Assembly expressing approval of all the liberal decisions of the National Assembly, and particularly of their vote on Herr Stein's memorable motion. They added that the constitution, when promulgated, would find its surest guarantee in a popular and liberal army. This address was suppressed by orders from head quarters. The signers of the address naturally made no secret of this attempt to quash the expression of their opinions, and the result was that the democrats in Potsdam soon got up an *émeute*, in which a number of soldiers took part. Meantime more than a dozen soldiers who had signed the address were imprisoned, and the rioters, on hearing of that event, proceeded to the military prison and attempted to rescue the soldiers in custody. The troops, however, charged the crowd and dispersed them, after several persons had been wounded on both sides.

ITALY.

The *Moniteur du Soir* announces, on the authority of a letter from Turin, that Charles Albert refuses to renew the armistice which is to expire on the 20th inst. It is added that he has at present 102,000 men under arms, and that he will have assembled 150,000 before the expiration of the truce. It is further asserted that he has given orders to purchase four steamers to be armed for war.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin, of the 11th, contains a programme of the National Society, just founded for the promotion of an Italian confederation. Its principles are the absolute independence of Italy from foreigners; the maintenance of the union of Piedmont with the Duchies, and with the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, forming the kingdom of Upper Italy, under the constitutional sceptre of the house of Savoy; and lastly, the maintenance of the territorial integrity and political prerogatives of the other Italian states, viz., the Papal States, the kingdom of Naples, the kingdom of Sicily, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the republic of San Marino. Gioberti is president of the society.

It would appear, from the Roman papers, that matters are even worse than might have been anticipated. A disgraceful dispute between General Zuccheri and Commander Belluzzi respecting the authority of the latter officer, provoked a general rising of the people, and the Committee of Public Safety was compelled to dissolve itself in obedience to the popular command. On the 1st and 2nd of September affairs assumed a darker aspect, and "the time of proscription" commenced. Several obnoxious individuals were marked out for assassination, and either severely wounded or slain by the dagger or the pistol. The number of victims on the 1st included seven killed and four wounded, and the list of proscription included about eighty individuals. On the 2nd all government was at an end, and "how it will terminate," concludes the writer, "God only knows." The *National* of Thursday confirms this news, but adds that the expected arrival of Cardinal Amat with the troops of the line could not fail to suppress the insurrection. The Roman Chambers have been prorogued.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 2nd instant publishes an official statement concerning the losses of the Aus-

trian army from the 23rd July to the close of the campaign; the sum total amounting to four staff-officers, 103 officers, 2,598 soldiers, and 73 horses. The following official statement of the dead and wounded on the side of the Piedmontese appears in the official *Gazette* of the 25th August—"Died on the field of battle, and in consequence of amputation, 2,000 men; wounded, 1,500; missing, 500; sick of the fever at the time of the retreat, 12,000; total, 16,000 men *hors de combat*."

The Grand Duke of Tuscany would appear to meditate resistance to the Radical party in his dominions, and by curious means, namely, the employment of 4,000 of those ardent Republicans—the Swiss, who, it is stated, are already in his pay.—*Times' Correspondent*.

The *Preussische Staatsanzeiger* asserts, that no more than 80,000 men would, at this moment, be at the immediate disposal of Field-Marshal Radetzky.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

BOMBARDMENT OF MESSINA.—The news of the fall of Messina is confirmed: the place was taken after five days' bombardment. The English Admiral and French Minister have interfered to prevent further hostilities. The occupation of the Neapolitans will be confined to Messina. The city is reduced to ashes. It is stated that on the 8th instant, after a bombardment which lasted two days, the city was fired in several places by congreve rockets. The inhabitants then abandoned it and fled into the country. The Neapolitan troops immediately landed and took possession of the burning town. It is added that the inhabitants of Messina previous to their departure had mined the city, and when the Neapolitans entered it the mines were sprung, and many Neapolitans were blown into the air, together with the burning ruins.

The French and British naval forces observed neutrality, but afforded all possible succour to the unfortunate inhabitants, 7,000 of whom, principally women and children, found refuge under the respective flags.

From Palermo the news continues to indicate a spirit of resistance so unanimous and uncompromising as to lead the people to regard the invasion of the Neapolitans with a sort of wild gratification. The total number of volunteers in the city armed with muskets is positively stated to be not less than 100,000, and it is said the country people of all classes are ready to swarm eagerly upon any point where there may be a chance of danger. "Let the King of Naples do what he will," it is asserted, "the conquest of the island is impossible."

SWITZERLAND.

The *Schweizer Volksblatt* announces the conclusion of a concordat between five of the Swiss cantons; viz., Friburg, Geneva, Vaud, Berne, and Neuchâtel, respecting the relationship of the Roman Catholic Church to the State. The general object of this concordat appears to be to maintain the sovereignty of the cantons inviolate, and at the same time to abstain from all interference with the doctrines and free exercise of the Romish religion. The concordat will be submitted for approval and ratification to the Federal Assembly.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

A letter from Frankfort of the 14th inst., in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, states that the Prince of Holstein Augustenburg has succeeded in convincing the Schleswig deputies of their folly in opposing the armistice. M. Franke, of Schleswig, will consequently move the ratification of the armistice, and that motion, proceeding as it does from the Schleswigers themselves, will in all likelihood be accepted by the Frankfort Parliament.

THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

The *National* publishes a letter from Bucharest of the 24th ult., stating that a Constituent Assembly was to meet in that city on the 18th of September. It was to be elected by universal suffrage, and to consist of 250 members. Turkey was, it appears, ready to consent to the union of Moldavia and Wallachia into an independent kingdom, with a view to raise a barrier against the encroachment of Russian Pan Slavism, but the Sultan did not find himself supported by England and France. Soleyman Pacha had recognised the Provisional Government elected a third time by the people of Bucharest. He only required, in order to propitiate Russia, that the number of its members be reduced from five to three, and that it should assume the name of "princely lieutenantancy." Those changes being once effected, he addressed a circular to the Consuls of the Foreign Powers, inviting them to open official relations with the Provisional Government, which he undertook to defend against the attempts of the reactionists, by placing the Turkish army, if necessary, at its disposal.

The Russian army of reserve had not yet crossed the Pruth, but had been increased to 45,000 men.

HUNGARY.

The deputation from the Hungarian Parliament had not yet returned to Pesth, nor was the unsatisfactory result of their expedition known in the capital of Hungary. The *Agramer Zeitung* publishes a very flattering letter from the Emperor to the Bann of Croatia. The Emperor protests that Baron Jellalich's late conduct has convinced him that it could never have been his (the Bann's) intention to oppose the Imperial will, or to sever the dependencies of Hungary from the Hungarian Crown. This letter is not countersigned by any member of the Cabinet; and, indeed, from a statement of Baron Wessenberg, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, it appears that the Cabinet was perfectly ignorant of its existence.

The Bann of Croatia, Jellalich, had issued a couple of proclamations on crossing the Drave with his army

—one to the Hungarian nation, and one to the army—in which he declares his intention of only using his power against the rebellious portions of the Hungarian people, who have only the dissolution of the Austrian Monarchy for their sole object. The Hungarian Ministry, on the other hand, have lost the support of several of their own provinces, which declared for Baron Jellachich, and against the "tyranny of Kossuth."

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The "Cambria" arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, with New York papers of the 30th August, but has brought little news of interest. The news taken out by the "Britannia," of the result of the O'Brien rebellion, says the *New York Herald*, "acted as a damper on the public, and especially on the Irish people," in that city.

A meeting of the Smith O'Brien clubs was held on the 28th August, for the purpose of refunding to the contributors the money which had been collected. The *Herald*, disappointed in the result of the Irish rising, prognosticates an invasion of Canada from the city of New York! The editor says:—"We have heard it privately but confidently asserted at the recent meetings, that, with a force of 10,000 well-equipped troops, distinguished military men are ready, in our very city, to run every risk, and cross the frontiers to Canada; and, indeed, we should not be at all surprised—for we are not surprised at anything now-a-days—to hear of such a movement before many days."

The news relating to the cotton crop is very gratifying. The *Herald* says "it will not be much short of 2,500,000 bales;" while the *New York Courier and Enquirer* promises us "an ultimate yield, far exceeding any previous experience."

A serious riot had taken place at Cincinnati. A mob of several hundreds attempted to rescue some prisoners from the gaol, in order to inflict upon them summary justice. They were fired upon, and several were killed.

The Presidential question seems to be the principal topic in the United States at present. Van Buren accepts the free-soil nomination. Mr. Calhoun has come out in the name of his party, in favour of Cass and Butler.

The American journals also publish intelligence of a reported insurrection by the blacks of Jamaica, on the 5th ult. 3,000 or 4,000 blacks were said to have been killed.

The revolt of Paredes in Mexico had been effectually quelled, although he had been permitted to escape. Herrera was conducting a firm and steady administration.

SANATORY CAUTIONS have been extensively circulated in Bethnal Green and Whitechapel, warning persons of the penalties incurred by a usage prevalent there, of keeping pigs near dwelling-houses. In the parish of St. Ann, Westminster, the inhabitants were warned not to cast refuse or offal into the public street. At Leadenhall-market, notice was issued that no raw or undressed hides would be allowed to be brought into or remain in the market before or after the market-days.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy catastrophe happened on Friday afternoon on the Great-Western Railway, near the Hatherley-bridge Station, between Gloucester and Cheltenham, whereby three men were killed on the spot and two others shockingly injured. This portion of the line is used in common by the Great-Western (broad gauge) and the Midland (narrow gauge) companies, a line of four-feet-nine-inch rails being laid within the broader ones. In the course of the afternoon a number of men in the employ of Mr. Blinkhorn, contractor, were engaged in removing old and in laying down new ballast, and in consequence of the almost constant traffic of the two companies passing over this particular part of the line, the work is liable to frequent interruptions, and a vigilant look-out is necessary for the safety of the men thus employed. Accordingly the contractor had employed a lad to attend to the important duty, and to ring a bell on the approach of the trains. About four o'clock a train of about sixty luggage trucks, on the narrow gauge line passed by. The bell was sounded as usual, and five of the men stepped back on to the broad gauge, and thoughtlessly counted the trucks as they passed. Whilst they were so engaged the Great-Western train, which left Paddington at twelve o'clock, appeared in sight. The boy rang the bell, and the driver of the engine Firefly opened the alarm whistle, repeating it as loud as he could, but the poor fellows seemed not to hear it, for they did not make the least attempt to get out of the way. The driver of the engine, perceiving the horrible fate that awaited them, endeavoured to bring up the train by reversing the engine, and putting on the breaks. All, however, had but little effect in averting the shocking catastrophe that immediately followed. The Firefly reached the spot where the five men stood, and in an instant they were struck to the ground, and on the passing of the train a frightful scene presented itself to the passengers and the rest of the labourers engaged on the works. The remains of the three men were stretched on the permanent way horribly mutilated. Their names were John Waits, John Newman, and Henry Paul; they were quite dead, their deaths having been instantaneous. The other two, James Wilkes and Joseph Ford, were found some distance off the line—alive, but greatly injured.

The Chartist prisoners awaiting trial in Newgate are permitted by the authorities to have the tools requisite for shoemaking and tailoring, in which occupations they are daily engaged. The money earned by them is to be devoted to their defence.

IRELAND.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES IN THE SOUTH.

Reports of a "recommencement of the Irish rebellion," abounded in London on Thursday. The accounts of late editions of the Kilkenny and Clonmel journals were reproduced, stating that 4,000 men had encamped on the Slievenamon hills, under Doheny and O'Gorman; had levied rations for a fortnight; and were on the march for Carrick-on-Suir. Several police stations had been attacked; Curraghmore, the fortified residence of the Marquis of Waterford, was stormed and spoiled of its arms and ammunition—the Marquis being absent. The Waterford mail had been stopped at Granagh Bridge, whilst the bridge was broken and thrown down by five hundred men under a captain on a "grand horse"—the coach and its riders being dismissed with the news.

On Friday more precise accounts arrived. Mr. Doheny's army fell to 400 men, assembled, with miscellaneous arms, under leaders not known; and the commissariat arrangements proved to have been only the shoes, stockings, and boots, which a party of a hundred natives found outside of a police station, defended successfully by fewer than a dozen policemen. The attack on Curraghmore was changed to the apprehension of one felt by the Marchioness. The attack on the mail-coach seems true; but even that was exaggerated: the bridge is still uninjured, beyond the throwing down of the parapet-walls and the roughening of the roads.

Nevertheless, there have been doings among the peasantry, which show how little the suppression of "the late rebellion" has done for social order. The five hundred men who assembled on the Hill of Aheny retired on the approach of a military and police force, but it is not thought that they are dispersed: they have retired into the woods and valleys, and whither they cannot be pursued but by a very large force. All the detached police stations in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Suir have been attacked; and several peasants killed, though none of the defenders. The object of these movements is contradictorily stated. The better accounts, however, connect the original movements with agrarian grievances, and make the attacks on the police stations the result more of a vague pugnacity, or even a hope of plunder, than any political ends or organization.

The following account of one of these attacks is graphic; the affair combines in an Irish manner the serious with the ludicrous:—"At about seven o'clock in the evening, a body of 100 men armed, with pikes and guns, proceeded to surround the police station of Glenbower. The various constabulary parties in the district had during the day received orders to retreat to Carrick, and convey the property with them, as they were exposed to much danger whilst remaining in their isolated positions and so near the rebel camp. The Glenbower men were in the act of placing their effects upon cars for the purpose of removal, when they perceived the enemy approaching, and they then immediately betook themselves to the barrack. The insurgents pounced upon the clothes-boxes of the men, which they broke open with large stones, and then deliberately proceeded to array themselves in the various articles of apparel which they found therein, throwing away the old clothes which they had previously worn. They then demanded a surrender of the policeman's arms; but the constables, eight in number, had been occupying themselves in making the arrangements for the defence, the trick of which they were so well taught by Mr. Trant at Farranrory, and accordingly replied to the demand by firing a volley at the besiegers. Just at this critical moment the eight policemen who formed the Nine-mile house party, and who were on their march to Carrick, arrived at Glenbower. They immediately gave the insurgents a volley in the rear; and the fellows did not stand to receive their further compliments, but ran away in all directions. Two men fell before the barracks; one of them was wounded, and the constabulary made him a prisoner; the other was killed on the spot. The latter was a person residing in the neighbourhood, and well known to the police: he had upon his feet a pair of boots rifled from one of the boxes, and his own old brogues were found where he had thrown them by the road side when he had fitted himself more to his liking. An old woman, whom I met at the place, stated that she was looking on at the entire engagement, and that after the 'boys' ran, one of them, whilst crossing the hill, was struck by a ball from the barrack and fell, but got up again, and was assisted off by his comrades. She also said that several others of the attacking party were believed to have been wounded."

At Portlaw, a similar attack was repulsed in a similar manner by eight policemen, who killed two men by firing. The station of Slate Quarry was attacked, and a great many shots were fired into the windows: no reply being made, the peasantry thought they had killed all the defenders, and burst open the entrances: they found the place deserted and bare—it had been evacuated the night before, by the constables posted there; so the rioters set it on fire and burnt it to the ground.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, there was much moving of troops and of police; but in no instance did the armed force meet any resistance; nor is there any prospect of a serious renewal of insurrection, though as long as Mr. Doheny and Mr. O'Gorman are at large some organization and occasional demonstrations will continue.

Mr. Doheny is the subject of as discrepant assertions as the general movement. Lately he was said

to be wan and worn with watching and rapid movements to avoid the police: now the *Clonmel Chronicle* gives these "new and interesting" particulars:—"Doheny is a most active man, and one who would probably show fight to any one or two men who would attempt his arrest. He carries pistols and a dagger, and seems inclined now to see out the end of his present course. He is also represented as being in good spirits, and as having availed himself of his activity to amuse his rebel corps. He collects together some horses, and perchance asses, from among his followers; and, having placed them side by side—two, three, four, and even so many as five—he then takes a run, and jumps clearly over them all, without any assistance whatever. He does this frequently, for the amusement of his army during the present cessation of hostilities."

The military spirit stirred some very obscure villages. The chapel bells of Kilkash and Ballyline rang for attack on Carrick-on-Suir; but a messenger came out, stating that there were some soldiers coming (the Eighty-fifth on their march); and consequently the attempt was not made.

The provincial papers now uniformly speak of the movement at Aheny, which at first they so grossly exaggerated, as being "entirely put down." The peasantry assemble, however, in night meetings, and light signal-fires on the mountains. It is observed, that for some days before the outbreak the peasantry in the vicinity of Carrick-on-Suir refused to work at the harvest, on the ground that "they did not know how soon they might be wanted in the fight." "The complaint of the farmers," says the *Dublin Evening Post*, "that they cannot get labourers to work steadily, is almost universal throughout Munster. Sickles are abandoned in the midst of reaping, to afford opportunities for forming into knots and discussing the most extravagant expectations and the most abominable means of their realization."

A communication from Clonmel on Saturday night contains the following intelligence:—"An express was received in town to-day by the authorities that the insurgents had moved from the neighbourhood of the Comeragh mountains, county of Waterford, where they have been in strong force for some days past. The military and police force which left Carrick on Thursday in pursuit nearly captured O'Mahony; they remained at Rathcoormack under Mr. Coulson, resident magistrate, on Thursday night. The force, consisting of 200 of the 3rd Buffs and 3rd Regiments, half a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, and 60 constabulary (who had halted one hour in Carrick after their arrival from Dublin), returned to Carrick yesterday about noon, bringing some arms, pikes, &c., which the fellows left behind them in the chase, and O'Mahony's horse, fully equipped, from which he jumped to make his escape. They report that the insurgents had moved off towards the Tipperary side by the river Suir. A constabulary party of twenty men, under the command of head constable Godsill, has just been sent off from Clonmel to Kilsheelan, upon which village the insurgents are now said to be marching, after having attacked all the farm-houses in the vicinity of Slievenamon last night, carrying with them a large quantity of arms and provisions. On the moving of the insurgents yesterday morning to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a Mr. Hahessy, into which they fired. They broke the doors in, and were faced by the owner, who told them he would not give up his property. He placed himself at the door armed, and after a scuffle with the leading men succeeded in closing it. Troops are marching on all the towns on their route between Dundrum and Clonmel. Mr. Hahessy, who was wounded in the side by the insurgents, to whom he refused to give up his arms when his house was attacked, is beyond recovery; indeed he is reported to be dead.

INCIDENT OF THE "REBELLION."—The *Southern Reporter* of Cork gives the relation subjoined. The *Times*' correspondent informs us that the hero is Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, the son of Mr. Matthew O'Reilly, a Dublin solicitor, law agent to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. "Very soon after it was known that Smith O'Brien and his companions had assembled in the neighbourhood of Balingarry, five or six young men, holding a respectable position in society, some having attained collegiate honours, went down from Dublin to join him. They reached the locality of the rencontre the evening after the affair at Widow Cormack's house; and on learning the result, and finding that the 'leaders' were divided and dispersed, they made their way back to the county Meath, where they purposed to lie *perdue* for some time. There, however, they found that the police were on their track, and they determined on returning to Dublin and taking their chance. Accordingly they did so, and reached the city about eleven o'clock at night. Here, after consulting for a while, they resolved upon calling upon a young friend, and asking quarters for the night until they could decide on their future location. Proceeding to the house of their friend's father, a respectable professional gentleman, whose political sentiments were greatly at variance with those of his son, they knocked at the hall door, and inquired for the person with whom they wished to communicate, who presently came down to them. While conferring in the hall as to how he could best provide for them, his father overheard the conversation, and, coming out, he locked the hall door, put the key in his pocket; and having called for assistance, he sent a servant through the back door for the police. The son entreated, prayed, and pleaded the sacredness of a stranger seeking shelter and hospitality; but in vain. His parent was immovable; and, seeing the urgency of the case, he said to his friends, 'Come, boys, this shall never be.' In an instant the father was seized hold of and overpowered; he was brought

into a back parlour, and tied hand and foot in an arm chair; the hall door was opened, and the son, having seen his friends safe out of danger, returned to the house. Next day he was made a prisoner, as 'suspected of treasonable practices,' and sent to Newgate. His father went to visit him, but he refused him an interview. He is now in the prison of Belfast; and his mother, who knew that no act or deed of her son had compromised him in any illegal proceeding, was, I am told, refused an interview with him there within the last fortnight."

INCIDENTS OF THE INSURRECTION.—The *Times* correspondent relates an occurrence which happened within the last few days in the neighbourhood of Clonmel:—

A party of rebels waited on a gentleman of high station and large property to inform him that his presence was required at the rebel camp; he has been Radical in politics, and was supposed to be open to the offer of Generalissimo of the forces for this district; he first endeavoured to humour them, then begged to be excused, and finally positively refused to go. They, however, were not to be put off, and insisted on taking him, per force, to head-quarters; and, in accordance with their determination, took him many miles away into the interior of the county of Waterford mountains, till they arrived at the encampment. He there saw a body of men whose number he estimates at 3,000, and was introduced to six persons dressed in green and gold uniforms, who offered and pressed upon him the command; he refused, and expostulated with them on their folly, saying it was hopeless to cope with the Queen's troops, especially for unarmed men; upon which one of them stepped out and ordered the multitude to show their arms, which, indeed, he was surprised to see, on account of their number. The upshot of the whole affair was, that after a long conference they allowed him to depart, threatening him if he told of their position, or was in any way unfriendly to them.

"On Tuesday last," writes one of the correspondents of the *Morning Chronicle*, "I happened to fall into conversation with a gentleman belonging to the county of Waterford, who, in answer to an observation of mine, said, 'Do not expect that the trouble is over, or that it will ever be until the people get the land, or be convinced that they never can get it. It was but a month since that I overheard a gatekeeper of mine, whom, by the way, I dare not dismiss, though I know him to be a scoundrel, upbraided by a labourer with having become 'very careful of his master's oats and potatoes of late.' 'How do I know? but I may be eating them myself before Christmas?' was his reply, and one quite satisfactory to the other party in the dialogue."

RESISTANCE TO RENTS.—In every direction (says the *King's County Chronicle*) the farmers are carrying off their corn, determined to pay no rent. Civil bill decrees are successfully resisted in almost all attempts at execution, and few are found willing to serve legal documents of any description. One audacious fellow, having been evicted from some premises under Lord Portarlington, at Roscrea, swore he would lose his life before anybody should enjoy possession. He had paid no rent for six years.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, who rides with the soldiers on their scouring parties, where his presence is invaluable from his knowledge of the country, pounced, on Friday evening, upon a party of about thirty, at the head of whom were Messrs. Peirce Newport Barron, James Galway, and Dominick Fallon. The gentlemen said they were out courting; they had some dogs with them. The noble marquis, having caused them first to surrender, expressed his surprise at finding Mr. Barron and Mr. Galway there, whom he knew. The story of being out sporting, he observed, was very strange and very doubtful. He did not, however, think there were grounds for persisting in his capture, and allowed them to return to Waterford.

MORE ARRESTS.—Upwards of forty men, charged with being concerned in the attacks upon the police-stations at Portland and Glenbower, have been arrested. It is expected they will be sent to Dublin. The *Limerick Reporter* states that, on Thursday, "Mr. Keatinge O'Dwyer, brother-in-law of Mr. Doheny, was arrested by the police at Ulla, in the county of Tipperary. Several letters from Mr. Doheny, and a pistol, with that gentleman's initials engraved, were found in his possession. He was at once transmitted to Clonmel gaol."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL A WITNESS FOR MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, M.P.—Lord John Russell has been summoned as a witness on the part of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and his lordship must attend the special commission which opens at Clonmel on the 21st; but his attendance, in all probability, will not be necessary before the 28th, as an interval of a week will elapse between the finding of the bills and the arraignment of the prisoners. The *Freeman's Journal* contains the following very curious account of the service of the Crown summons on the Premier:—

The Prime Minister will have occasion to pay a second visit to this country; a polite invitation for that purpose was conveyed to him in the afternoon of Saturday last, bearing the signature of Messrs. Pedder and Carmichael, clerks of the Crown for the county of Tipperary,—or, to express ourselves with less ambiguity, we may simply state that Lord John Russell, almost the moment previous to his departure from our shores, was handed a Crown summons, requiring him to attend and give evidence at the ensuing special commission in Clonmel, on the part of William Smith O'Brien. The delivery of this document, as we can collect, was not effected without some difficulty. Several applications were made in the course of Saturday for an interview with Mr. R. W. Grey, the Premier's Secretary, with the view of making his lordship acquainted with the object of Mr. O'Brien's solicitor (Mr. Potter), but in vain; and it was only after the carriage was packed, and the noble lord's family awaiting him to step into it, that he could spare a moment for an interview with Mr. Potter. It took place in the drawing-room of the Viceregal Lodge, and after a brief introduction Lord John was handed the legal document in due form, which he read over carefully. Mr. Potter then observed that, in order to com-

ply with the requisite formalities of law, it was his duty to tender to his lordship a viaticum, accompanying the summons which required his attendance, at the same time handing him ten sovereigns. Lord John Russell declined to receive the money, observing that though such might be the form of law, Mr. Potter might consider the service of the summons complete without his acceptance of the viaticum. His lordship then remarked that he was going to Scotland by a special order to wait upon her Majesty, and that he did not know for what purpose his attendance could be required at the trial. Mr. Potter stated that the legal advisers of Mr. Smith O'Brien considered his lordship's attendance and evidence absolutely requisite. The Premier then requested that if it should still be deemed necessary to examine him as a witness, he would receive intimation to that effect as early as possible, in order to enable him to make arrangements for attending the trial at Clonmel. Mr. Potter repeated that he had reason to believe his lordship's evidence would be indispensable on the trial, and then withdrew, after which Lord J. Russell stepped into his carriage and drove off to Kingstown.

The *Dublin Evening Herald* professes to know the precise object of Lord John Russell's being summoned as a witness in Mr. O'Brien's case—

As soon as Lord John Russell has been placed upon the witness-table, he will be handed for recognition certain autograph notes of his own. These notes, it is said, were written by the noble lord during the memorable Reform Bill agitation, and convey instructions to the effect that large bodies of men should be marched upon London, under the pretext of petitioning, but in reality to terrify, if not worse! It is highly improbable that the Court will admit this evidence. [Still more improbable that any such evidence exists.] It strikes us as being manifestly illegal. Still the documents may be read and commented upon in the statement of counsel: they will be tendered, moreover, as evidence; and though objected to and successfully by the Crown, the effect will be perhaps rather heightened than diminished by the technical suppression. . . . It will be remembered that Poor Tom Steele in '43 threatened Sir James Graham with a similar summons and exposure. We assume, however, that the proofs in his case were not quite so clear as in that of his less "canny" colleague of the days of the Reform Bill.

ENGLISH RELATIONS WITH ROME.—Intelligence, upon the authority of which it is said the utmost reliance may be placed, has reached Dublin, conveying the announcement that the British Government has been foiled in its negotiation with the Holy See to effect an amicable adjustment of the Irish "Godless" Colleges question; that, in fact, the Pope has "pronounced" against the scheme, and in favour of the objections raised against it by the turbulent titular of Tuam. According to the same authority the "Great Reformer" has also put his veto upon the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill; so that if this be true, Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Chisholm Anstey are fairly entitled to a share of the laurels which grace the brow of Archbishop M'Hale.—*Times*.

THE LETTERS IN O'BRIEN'S PORTMANTEAU.—The extent to which the correspondence implicates the Popish ecclesiastical body greatly exceeds what was primarily supposed; for not only does it compromise to the full extent of high treason certain simple parish priests and coadjutors, but in a less degree four of the Popish prelates. One of these mitred traitors is archbishop, and all of them are discreditably known to the public already. Their names have been stated to us upon good authority, but of course we do not publish them.—*Dublin Evening Herald*.

DECLARATION AGAINST REPEAL.—The Lord-Lieutenant has received a declaration against Repeal, signed by 80,000 persons, comprising the most educated classes in Ireland, and in the course of his answer to the deputation who presented it, observed:—"I am convinced that protracted political agitation, whatever be its professed objects, or the means by which it is conducted, must be injurious to the tranquillity and the progress of any country; and much more so when the object, even if its attainment were possible, would involve all classes in anarchy and ruin, after having endured the terrible calamity of civil war."

RESULTS OF THE HARVEST.—It is calculated, on an average of returns, that wheat will be at least one third below the produce of ordinary years; in many places the deficiency will be one half, but in others it will be less than a fourth. The grain, besides, is generally inferior in quality, and will require an admixture of old wheat in grinding. Oats are admitted, on all hands, to be a good crop, fully equal to an average produce; and the grain is generally fair in quality. Barley is a pretty good crop, but the breadth grown this year is rather less than usual. Authentic accounts from various parts of the country, all describe the continued progress of the blight amongst the potatoes.—*Morning Chronicle*.

CONDITION OF THE POOR.—A letter from the county of Mayo, dated September 12, says:—"I regret to tell you that our prospects here are of the most gloomy description. The potatoes, of which there was a good breadth, have entirely failed. I examined numerous fields within the last week, and feel quite warranted in stating that at least 3-4ths are gone, and that there will be scarcely a sound potato to be had in the course of a month. The outdoor relief has altogether ceased; the people are now in a great measure thrown on their own resources. This, I think, is quite right; but in the course of a month or six weeks, the mass of the population, which is at present reduced to permanent pauperism—at least one-third of the existing members—will be in a state fearful to contemplate—without food, fuel, clothing—without shelter, or any visible prospect of being in any way able to help themselves." A correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* speaks of the condition of Kerry as most melancholy, and about Killarney the condition of the farmers is pain-

fully aggravated by the dishonest management of the savings banks. The failure of the potato crop is all but universal; one-third of what is now dug out is unsound, and the blight rapidly augments in its bad effects. From the adjoining county of Cork intelligence of a disheartening nature has come to hand. The rate-payers of Berehaven, in a memorial to his Excellency Lord Clarendon, state that in the barony of Berehaven this is the fourth year's failure of the potato crop—that the present is a total failure—and to aggravate the calamity the fisheries have failed also.

THE CHOLERA.

A Hamburg letter of the 15th inst., says:—A number of violent cases of Asiatic cholera have already occurred, principally among the lower orders of the people. Altogether there have been about 280 cases within a period of 14 days since the disease made its first appearance. About half that number are convalescent. Every precaution has been taken by the authorities to prevent as much as possible the spread of the contagion.

The German papers contain returns of cases of cholera from the following places: Berlin, the 8th inst.; Stettin, the 5th; Magdeburg, the 9th; Vienna, the 8th; Moscow, the 26th of August; St. Petersburg, the 1st of September; and Warsaw, the 5th. Up to the 8th inst. there had been 784 cases of cholera in Berlin, 484 of which had terminated fatally; 205 patients are still under medical treatment, and the remaining 95 are reported as having favourably concluded. At Stettin, on the 6th, 32 new cases had occurred and 7 had died. The cases from the 8th of August to the 5th of September were 652, of which 433 had terminated fatally, 110 had recovered, and 109 remained ill. At Magdeburg, up to the 6th inst., there had been 79 cases, of which 35 had terminated fatally; from the 6th to the 7th 4 new cases had occurred, and 5 had died, making 83 cases, out of which 40 deaths; from the 7th to the 8th 104 cases and 46 deaths, and from the 8th to the 9th 17 new cases and 10 deaths. At Vienna the cholera had already broken out, and 2 deaths had occurred. At Moscow, on the 25th of August, there were 25 new cases and 16 deaths; on the 26th 25 cases and 11 deaths. At St. Petersburg, on the 1st inst., there were 53 new cases and 20 deaths. At Warsaw, from the 1st to the 4th of September, 214 cases, of which 53 cured and 58 deaths. At Posen also the cholera has broken out.

REMEDY FOR THE CHOLERA.—The following valuable prescription for the effective cure of cholera has been received from J. Booker, Esq., Vice-Consul at Cronstadt, Russia:—"The principal point is to attack the disease the instant it is suspected; take a stimulating dram, with peppermint, and a few drops of laudanum; cover yourself up as warm as possible to promote perspiration, apply hot substances, such as water, bran, salt, and even sand to the limbs, and put a mustard poultice over the whole stomach. As soon as perspiration breaks out, and the beating of the pulse is restored, the complaint may be looked upon as conquered; if it is neglected till its last stage, recovery cannot be expected." By strictly attending to the above simple means, Mr. Booker says that no person need fear fatal consequences.

IMMUNITY OF MINERAL SPRINGS AND BREWERIES.—Dr. J. Parkin, in the *Lancet*, insists on the power of carbonic acid gas to prevent the attack or spread of epidemic cholera, and even to check its progress where manifested. Among many examples in support of his argument we find the following:—"In the first place, I would observe, it is a well-attested fact that, since the first appearance of the epidemic in India, but more particularly during its march across the continent of Europe, a great many places possessing mineral waters have escaped the ravages of this unsparing and wide-spreading scourge. Thus Baku, on the borders of the Caspian sea, had not a single case, although the disease was prevalent to a terrific extent all around. The same exemption was observed at Baden; and, so far as I am aware, at all the towns in Germany celebrated for their mineral springs, the waters of which are impregnated largely with carbonic acid gas. It must also be familiar to many persons that in England the principal watering places escaped the ravages of the disease. This was most remarkable at Cheltenham, in which not a single case occurred, although the disease prevailed so extensively in the surrounding district, and notwithstanding that the town appeared to be directly in the route which the malady took across the country. Again: it was noticed in one of the public papers, as a remarkable occurrence, that in Glasgow not one brewer's servant was attacked with the malady, although the other inhabitants suffered so severely from its effects. In London, also, I am enabled to state, from personal inquiries, that a similar exemption was observed, although two of the principal breweries were situated in the very centre of the pestilence. Only one of the men employed in these breweries (and he confined to his house by an accident, or some other ailment) was attacked with the disease, notwithstanding that from 400 to 500 belong to the establishments. This immunity I would ascribe principally to the quantity of carbonic acid kept constantly liberated in such manufactories, and partly to the effect of the same agent taken internally—it being pretty well known that brewers' men swallow a more than ordinary quantity of porter, and with it a proportionate quantity of the gas."

The *Buffalo Courier* states that Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler is residing at Lennox, Massachusetts, where she wanders far and wide, over hill and dale, clad in male attire.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

The *Journal du Havre* has the following:—"The journals from the Sandwich Islands bring numerous and gloomy details of the massacre of an entire community of Protestant missionaries settled in Columbia. For more than ten years this colony, composed of members distinguished in the society of American missions, for their zeal, laboured under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Whiteman, for the intellectual and religious culture of the Cayouses, one of the most ferocious and most ignorant of the Indian tribes of the river Columbia. Many times already had threats of a disquieting nature proved the ingratitude of this people towards their benefactors, but still hoping that a higher degree of instruction would gradually do away with the perverse instincts of savage life, the Rev. Mr. Whiteman had peaceably continued his work, neglecting even to take such precautions as ordinary prudence dictates in the midst of actual and permanent danger. Meanwhile, dysentery broke out at Waulatpou, the chief place of the tribe, where, among the Indians only, it made rapid and cruel ravages. In his capacity of physician, Dr. Whiteman was surrounded by a crowd of sick, who implored him to employ for their cure the supernatural power with which they said he was endowed. The malady was at its highest point of intensity, almost all the sick died, and the Cayouses imagined that, instead of remedies, the missionaries administered poison to them, in order to destroy the tribe and gain possession of its territory. Some, convinced of the integrity of the pastor, combated this horrible suspicion, and proposed to test the effect of the medicaments upon three persons, two of whom should be ill, and one in perfect health; but all three, as if by a fatality, were carried off by the disease, and the tribe then resolved, in a moment of general rage, to put all the missionaries to death.

"At two hours after mid-day the Indians arrived, one by one, at the mission, with an air of calmness, and under various pretexts, having arms concealed under their cloaks. Dr. Whiteman was employed in teaching the children, while his colleagues were occupied, some in study and others in domestic cares. The ladies were assembled in a large room, where they taught the native girls to read and sew. When the Indians found themselves in sufficient numbers to execute their atrocious project, they suddenly surrounded all parts of the establishment, and throwing themselves upon their unfortunate victims—some with hatchets, others with pistols—soon turned the house of God into a horrible slaughter-house. The doctor received a ball in the centre of his breast, and the blow of a hatchet on the head; he had just strength enough to drag himself to a sofa, when he breathed his last. His wife, Mrs. Whiteman, was literally cut to pieces. The other ladies and their children were about to undergo a similar fate, when a voice from among the Indians cried, 'Pity the innocent,' and they were spared. It has since become known, that the fury of this savage horde was increased by the avowal of a Mr. Rogers, whose life the Cayouses promised to spare if he confessed the treason of his superior. Terrified at the prospect of death, this missionary recounted that it was true that Dr. Whiteman wished to poison them, in order to give their territory to the Americans; that his intention, distinctly expressed in council, was to give them a powerful dose of poison, which would carry them all off at once; but that, by the advice of Mr. Spalding, it had been resolved to poison them gradually, and that this was the cause of the mortality.

"After this melancholy evidence Mr. Rogers was allowed to go free; but an Indian, in the confusion seeing him in a corner, discharged his gun at him, his death being thus caused by the very act which had aggravated the fate of his companions. Another missionary made similar avowals, adding that Mrs. Whiteman was in concert with her husband, which was doubtless the reason of the pity granted to the other females not being extended to her. The Cayouses asked this man if he were for their party or for the Americans? He replied that he was for the Indians, and that he hated his companions; upon which the Indians asked him to prove the truth of his words by killing the son of his chief, who was before them at the moment, at the same time putting a loaded pistol into his hand. The missionary hesitated a moment, pulled the trigger, and the young Whiteman fell dead at his feet.

"Of the fifteen members of the mission who were left extended in their blood, four still lived after the carnage; these the Indians struck less cruelly, believing them to be less guilty.

"As soon as Mr. Abernethy, governor of Columbia, received intelligence of this dreadful event, he sent a report to the legislative council of Oregon, and obtained immediate authority to levy 500 volunteers, to punish the tribe of the Cayouses. In a few days from the departure of the above intelligence, Captain Lee was to put himself at the head of this expedition, and doubtless ample vengeance would be taken at Waulatpou. But vengeance is less an object than to prevent this sad example being followed by the neighbouring tribe among whom the Society of Missionaries have founded numerous establishments without gaining the sympathy of the people, or bringing about a reform sufficiently deep-rooted to prevent cause for continually fearing a return to the ferocity of savage life. We are assured that the Hudson's Bay Company has, on its part, sent a considerable reinforcement to Walla-Walla. The question is, whether they will arrive soon enough to prevent the recurrence of such a misfortune."

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PERILS OF THE RIVER STEAMBOATS.—At the Thames Police-office, Mr. John Hotson was summoned for wages by the crew of the "Fire King" steamboat, of which so many stories of overloading, &c., have been heard. The evidence threw some light on the dangers the public court in their pursuit of the cheapest travelling. We take the report of the *Morning Chronicle*. "Mr. Hotson hired the 'Fire King' (formerly the 'Prince George') of Morris and Hopkinson for £30 a-week, and ran her between London, Gravesend, and the Nore, at very low prices. He lost upwards of £1,000 in a few weeks by the speculation; and the boiler of the vessel was so very old and in such a leaky condition, that accidents were of frequent occurrence. On one occasion Mr. Hotson lost the fares of 600 passengers, who left the 'Fire King' in consequence of the defective state of the boiler; and on another occasion there was a break-down off Greenwich while 900 passengers were on board; and a scene of dreadful confusion took place, so that the Lord Mayor publicly reprimanded Mr. Hotson for navigating such a dangerous boat. It was also stated that Morris and Hopkinson guaranteed to return £5 per week to Hotson if the consumption of coals exceeded £25. Owing to the defective condition of the boilers, the consumption of coals exceeded £30 per week; but no deduction was made in the rental." It seems that Messrs. Morris and Co. have seized their boat for unpaid hire; and Mr. Hotson pleaded the hardship of having to pay wages for working the boat while it was not in his hands. Mr. Ballantine, however, referred him to his legal remedy, and ordered payment. "From the revelations made relative to the condition of the 'Fire King,' it was clear she ought not to have been permitted to run at all. Mr. Pelham said that Mr. Hotson was not aware the boilers were out of order when he hired the vessel, or he would have had nothing to do with her. Mr. Hotson said he was completely ruined by the unfortunate speculation, and asked for time. Scarcely a day passed while the 'Fire King' was running without two or three dangerous leaks breaking out. Mr. Ballantine—'I am sorry for your misfortune, but these men must be paid. I shall give you three days: let the men be paid on Tuesday.' Mr. Hotson—'That shall be done.'"

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE CITY SMALL DEBTS ACT.—On Friday morning, Mr. Commissioner Bullock, in a case heard in the City Small Debts Court, held that a defendant was not bound to be in attendance unless subpoenaed to give evidence as a witness. His Honour was so strongly of opinion on this point that he refused to adjourn the case for an application to the court above.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, three boys—two eleven years old and the other fourteen—were tried for assaulting Charles Black, a little boy. The child was beaten with sticks and stones, so that he has been crippled, it is feared, for life. It did not appear how the outrage arose; but the reporter says it was from some feud between two charity schools at Poplar, one Roman Catholic and the other Protestant. The boys were found guilty, and ordered to be imprisoned for six months.

THE CASES OF POISONING IN ESSEX are still under investigation. The case to which the authorities are now directing their attention is that of a person named Nathaniel Button, formerly a resident in the parish of Ramsey, who died on the 30th of September, 1846, a few days after the death of Mary May's first husband, about whom some suspicion also exists. The authorities, not having the power of exhuming the body, have transmitted to the coroner a quantity of evidence, in order that he may take the necessary steps for investigating the matter. The next case is relative to a person named Palmer, resident in Ramsey, who died shortly after Button. Almost immediately after his death Mrs. Palmer left Ramsey, accompanied by a man with whom she had long been intimate. The town of Great Holland in the Tendering Union, has also, it is suspected, been the scene of one, if not more, of these dreadful poisonings. From the investigation which has taken place, it appears that a man named Brudger died suddenly, some time since, in great agony, having been well and at his work until within a few hours of his death. Two other cases are under consideration—one in the parish of Tendering, and another in the parish of Bradfield. In the former the keeper of a beer-shop, named Brown, is the subject of inquiry; and in the latter the body of a person named Gop, who there is little doubt was poisoned, is to be exhumed. In the investigation of these cases, it has been ascertained that most, if not all, owe their origin to the existence of what are in this part of the country called "Death Clubs." A person (man or woman) enters one of these clubs, agreeing to pay a sum of 7d. per quarter, at the same time appointing a nominee, at whose death the subscribing party receives £10 or £8, according to the number of persons enrolled. In addition to this subscription, each member of the club pays 6d. extra on the death of any nominee. Mrs. Southgate was a member of one of these clubs. Mrs. Button was also a member, and received £8 on the death of her husband.

M'DOULL AND CUDDY, with the other Chartist Confederates, complain of having only one hour in the twenty-four allowed them for exercise; but information has been given them, that if the regulations of the separate-cell system were interfered with in order to comply with their wishes, they would be thrown into the society of felons, which they declined. Cuddy expects to be bailed out.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert lead a very domestic life at Balmoral, taking much out-of-door exercise; the Prince occasionally going out grouse-shooting. On Sunday, the 10th, the Queen actually attended divine worship at the parish kirk of Crathie—worship according to the Presbyterian plainness of the Church of Scotland! The church is a small building, and was quite full, but not overcrowded. The congregation appeared to consist entirely of the parishioners, who may have attended in larger numbers than is usually the case, but none of the people from neighbouring parishes seemed to be present. The visitors at Balmoral, eight miles lower on the river, were not there, and the attendance was not equal to the numbers who would be present on a communion Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is minister of the parish, conducted the services in the form usual in the Church of Scotland. All is perfectly still and quiet at Balmoral, and there has not been the slightest attempt or desire manifested to encroach on the royal privacy. There are few visitors in the neighbourhood; indeed, the whole of the houses in the locality are completely occupied by the district population, and those whose avocations are in some degree connected with the royal visit. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the royal family are in the enjoyment of excellent health. Prince Albert went out early on Monday week to enjoy the sport of deer stalking, attended by his yager and one of the suite with the court. At present, her Majesty intends remaining at Balmoral till the 23rd instant, when she proceeds to Haddo House, on a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, the noble proprietor. Her Majesty leaves on the 26th to return to England.

"OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS."—On Tuesday week two suspicious-looking characters were captured by the police at Balmoral. They were found ensconced on the branches of a high tree in the grounds of the castle. The result of their examination has not transpired, but it is supposed that they were there merely to gratify their curiosity about the Queen and Prince Albert.

ROYAL VISIT TO BRAEMAR.—GATHERING OF THE CLANS.—Thursday was a great day for the Highlands of Scotland. The clans mustered in the country of Mar; the feats and sports of olden times were revived, and such displays of Celtic character made as find no parallel in modern times. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the gathering with their presence. The men of Athol stand six feet in height, and include a grenadier company which the regular army fails to match. Her Majesty and the Prince being seated on a rustic chair, set on a carpeting of the Farquharson tartan, General Sir A. Duff gave orders for the games to commence; and then followed foot-racing, hill-climbing, hammer-throwing, and caber-tossing. One Herculean Highlander threw a 16lb. hammer 90 feet 7 inches; and five stalwart Celts ran up Craig Clunie for a distance of half a mile in from seven to nine minutes. The foremost runner climbed the mountain and craigs as nimbly as a deer, and her Majesty left £5 as a reward for his agility. When the games were over, the royal family retired to the ball-room, where a number of chosen dancers were honoured to dance a variety of Highland reels and strathspeys before the Queen. The ball-room was a marquee capable of holding 800 persons, divided into two compartments, the one for the ball and the other for the chieftains with their clans. The flooring was smooth deal, about a foot from the turf. Along the sides were two tiers of raised seats, dressed with heather and wild flowers; the west end was arranged into an octagon, with an elevated platform and rich crimson-cushioned couches. A splendidly covered sofa in rich damask was set for her Majesty and Prince Albert. About a thousand variegated lamps were hung in rustic chandeliers. The dancers were all in the Highland garb. When the exercises were over, the dancers selected each the best in his clan, and her Majesty presented the prizes to the men in the most affable and condescending manner. At four her Majesty and Prince Albert left the mansion of Invercauld for Balmoral, and on passing the lawn were received by a loyal burst of acclamation.

SIR R. PEEL AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—Mr. Edmund Taunton, of Birmingham, has published the following letter, addressed to him by Sir Robert Peel:—

Drayton Manor, 8th September, 1848.

Sir,—Each post, I believe, for the last eight or ten days, has brought me a letter from you. If it is any satisfaction to you to continue these communications, I am unwilling to deprive you of it; but it is but fair to tell you, that after having ascertained that your letters related to the currency question, I have not read a line of them. You may possibly think this so ungrateful a return for your daily labours, as to suspend them, so far as they are intended for my instruction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL.

[Mr. Taunton takes his revenge of Sir Robert, by publishing another currency letter!]

HENRY VINCENT IN ESSEX.—Mr. Vincent has addressed three influential meetings in Coggeshall on the great reform principles of the day. Mr. Kay, the Independent minister, in the chair. At Halsted two famous meetings have been held; and at Maldon, on Monday and Tuesday last, Mr. Vincent delivered two effective addresses to large meetings in Cromwell Hall. A little effort might organize an effective movement in Essex that would tell powerfully upon the advancement of reform principles throughout the county.

SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW DISTANCE SIGNAL.—The South-western Railway is shortly to be provided with a new signal for giving notice to the express-trains whether they may pass stations situated near curves. By means of a crank and wires, a man at a station will be able to exhibit the proper signals at 600 yards from the station; and the signals will be seen by an approaching train three-quarters of a mile further.

PITCH AND TAR UNINFLAMMABLE.—On Saturday afternoon some highly interesting experiments took place in Mr. Royden's yard, Baffin-street, with the view of testing the non-inflammability of pitch and tar, prepared by Messrs. Bagot, Boissage, and Tiedel, merchants, at Bordeaux. The tar prepared by the new process is applicable, we believe, to sails, rigging, and other general purposes, and it is stated that if a ship's bottom be coated with it, it will be as effectually preserved from worms, shells, and seaweed, as if it were sheeted with copper or zinc.—*Liverpool Standard*.

MODES OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES AT SEA.—Dr. Reid, of London, has made some suggestions for the extinguishing of fires at sea (a subject to which the casualty of the "Ocean Monarch" gives present interest). Dr. Reid says:—"Flame or combustion cannot go on where there is carbonic acid gas. This is one of the elementary principles of chemistry. The production of carbonic acid gas is completely at our command, for on adding dilute sulphuric acid to chalk, we can set at liberty, in the space of two or three minutes, enormous volumes of the so-called fixed air. The cost of material for a ship of 1,000 tons, would not exceed, at the utmost, £15 or £20 sterling. By means of tubes proceeding from the upper deck, in connexion with a cistern containing the dilute sulphuric acid, to the quarters below where there is most likelihood of danger from fire; or moveable hose (made of gutta percha), which can be introduced in any part of the vessel—the oil of vitriol previously diluted with water, can be at once poured over the chalk (which is thrown down in the place where the fire rages), and immediately, the carbonic acid being set at liberty, the fire is extinguished; for combustion cannot go on in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas. I have been much occupied in experimenting on this subject, and find that from five tons of chalk as much carbonic acid may be obtained as will be sufficient to completely fill a vessel of 1,000 tons burthen. The expense of laying the tubes will not exceed thirty or forty pounds; and, once laid, there is no further trouble or expense. Lightning conductors are provided for ships—surgeons also, to take care of the health of the crew—assuredly no expense (and it is but a trifle) would be grudged to secure a ship and its passengers from the contingency of such a melancholy mishap as that of fire."

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF LORD ELLESMERE, Bridgewater-house, Green-park, will shortly be opened to the public.

THE SALE AT STOWE.—At Thursday's sale the celebrated Chandos portrait of Shakspeare was disposed of. When this portrait had been brought forward and placed upon the easel, Mr. Manson said he believed no doubt whatever existed among all lovers of Shakspeare as to the portrait now before them being a genuine production, and the exact verisimilitude of the great bard. In addition to the pedigree which the catalogue contained, he might inform them that Sir W. D'Avenant had thought so highly of it as to employ Kneller to make a copy. The first bidding was for £50. From that the price gradually rose up to £200, the chief bidders being J. Nicoll, Esq., of Neasdon-house, a descendant of the Nicolls of Hunchindon house (through Mr. Batterson), Mr. Ryman, Mr. Blore, and Mr. Rodd. Mr. Blore here parted company. Mr. Nicoll went up to nearly three hundred guineas, and from that point Mr. Ryman and Mr. Rodd had the bidding to themselves. The advances were not made rapidly; indeed, Mr. Manson appeared necessitated to use his most persuasive powers in order to induce Mr. Ryman to go on. On, however, he did go, up to three hundred and fifty guineas, when Mr. Rodd, making another advance of five guineas, Mr. Ryman retired, and left Mr. Rodd the possessor of the treasure for three hundred and fifty-five guineas. After the sale it was ascertained that Mr. Rodd had been instructed by Mr. J. P. Collier, and that the portrait is now the property of the Earl of Ellesmere. Friday was the great day at Stowe, all the more valuable pictures in the collection being included in the catalogue. The proceedings commenced punctually at noon, but long before that hour the grand saloon was densely crowded with company. The great Rembrandt, which was of course the feature of the day, had been removed from its position in the state bedroom during the night, and when the company entered the north hall they had an opportunity of examining its beauties more closely than heretofore, with the advantage of a much better light. The whole of the pictures sold formerly hung in the drawing-rooms. The catalogue included but sixty lots, and they realized nearly £10,000. Lot 438, the great feature of the day's sale, was thus described in the catalogue:—"The unmerciful servant brought before his lord between a soldier in his morion and an aged servant. The lord, who is habited in a turban and rich costume of red silk, is resting one hand on a table, the other is extended towards the culprit, each of the countenances expressing the different emotions in a wonderful manner. This picture, one of the most famous works of the great Dutch painter, was purchased in Amsterdam of the representatives of the family for whom it was painted, and brought away immediately before the entrance of the French troops. The picture was engraved by

Ward some years since. The dimensions are seven feet by five feet ten inches." Mr. Manson having introduced the work with a few appropriate remarks, Mr. Farrer made the first bidding of 1,000 guineas. On this the next advance was 50 guineas; from 1,600 guineas it went, at one bidding, to 2,000 guineas; and, after a somewhat languid competition, was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Mawson at 2,200 guineas. The former grandeur of Stowe will probably add to the beauty of thousands of other collections, and we perceive it has contributed to enrich and adorn even that of Royalty itself, by two exquisite plate stands for flowers, weighing 120 ounces, which have been purchased for the Queen, at 57s. per ounce. The Chandos Testimonial has been purchased on behalf of the subscribers. The price given was £772 3s. 9d.; the valuation set upon it by Messrs. Christie, £644. The sum total realized by the 25 days' sale amounts to £65,441 17s. 10d. Of the original sale there yet remain ten days to run, after which the supplemental sale, extending over five days, and including the geological and mineralogical collection contained in the museum, has to follow.

MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—Two children, named Edwin Jones, aged eighteen months, and Sarah Spencer, aged twelve years, were murdered late on Wednesday night by a woman named Maria Jones, mother of the first and aunt to the second unfortunate victim of her undoubted insanity. She is the wife of a working man named Enoch Jones, in comfortable circumstances. About three months since her husband placed her in the lunatic ward of the Wolverhampton Union Workhouse. She was, however, discharged on Wednesday last, at the instance of two of her relatives, named Maria Hadley and Martha Jones.

EXECUTION AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday, Adams, for the murder of a woman with whom he had cohabited, was executed at the north-west angle of Kirkdale prison. The crowd amounted to about 4,000 persons. Calcraft, the Old Bailey executioner, was the officiator. Two Catholic clergymen attended Adams, reading the litany for the dead. The bolt was drawn, amidst exclamations of sympathy and horror from a number of persons. For a moment there was scarcely a struggle perceptible; a few seconds and he struggled intensely, amidst the shrieks of the bystanders. In his agony, he attempted to raise his hands convulsively to the rope by which he was suspended, and at least five minutes elapsed before life was extinct.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Sarah Middleton, aged 81, lived with her son, at 68, Wynyard-street, Goswell-street, and, about six weeks back, went into the workshop to look for a broom. Her grandchildren told her that the broom was not there, and as soon as she left the shop they fastened the doors, and looking out of the window began laughing at her. The deceased, exasperated, got upon a zinc flat, and, having found a broom, was in the act of striking the children with it, when she overbalanced herself and fell off the flat upon her head, a distance of nearly twelve feet. She was picked up insensible, bleeding copiously, and died on Thursday morning in the hospital. Verdict—"Accidental death."

PHONETIC FESTIVAL.—The sixth annual festival of the Birmingham Phonetic Society was held on Wednesday evening last, in the Corn Exchange, George Dawson, Esq., M.A., in the chair. About 250 ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea; after which addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Raphael, Rev. Montlock Daniell, Alderman Weston, A. J. Ellis, Esq., B.A., Isaac Pitman, Esq., and other gentlemen, in favour of the phonographic and phonotypic arts, and the general principles of the phonetic reform. Very interesting information, relative to the progress of phonetic printing, was communicated to the meeting by Mr. Ellis, who has resolved to devote both time and means in aiding its introduction. Two editions of the New Testament, in the phonotypic character, were announced as being in the press; and as these editions, from the extreme simplicity of the phonetic principle, will be intelligible to any one who will take the trouble to learn the alphabet, no one need henceforth lack the ability to peruse for himself the Word of Truth, however his education may have been neglected. The meeting separated at half-past ten.

SOUTHAMPTON.—On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, Mr. Henry Vincent delivered three addresses in the Victoria Rooms, Southampton, on the "Reforming Tendencies of our Age, and on the Necessity for a thorough Reform in Parliament." The meetings were largely and respectfully attended, the last, being densely crowded, although one shilling and sixpence admission were charged to each meeting. Mr. Vincent was most enthusiastically received, and the *Hampshire Independent* has reported his important speeches at length. These meetings show there is no reaction against reform: on the contrary, sound radical opinions are more popular than ever. Mr. Vincent announced that he should attend the forthcoming Peace Convention at Brussels, as one of the delegates for Manchester, after which he should visit Paris and other parts of France, and then resume the agitation in Carlisle and the North of England. The friends of liberty ought to use the present recess to agitate and prepare for the next session of Parliament.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—The Company of Goldsmiths have voted £100 in aid of the funds of that invaluable society, the London City Mission. Encouraged by this expression of sympathy, the Committee of the Society intend to lay its claims before the other City Companies.—*Christian Times*.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

HUMAN HAIR VEGETABLY CONNECTED.—The hair in its formation very closely resembles vegetable life; its anatomy and mode of growth are by no means dissimilar. Like the plant it sustains a kind of capillary existence, has no absorptive power, at least of its own particles; though like the vegetable it may have of gases; it is wholly devoid of sensation, and pruning only furthers its growth, and that growth is still more increased by exciting a flow of moisture to the roots. The French insist on the vestiges which are found in many parts of the human body, and which assimilate us to other and inferior animals. With fully as good an authority we might rank the hair as the connecting link between our own system and that of vegetables, since if such a connexion exists between all the species of the animal kingdom even up to man, we have just the same right to suppose that a modification of the law exists with regard to the vegetable race. This vast chain of being, which may seem to exist only in imagination, is in reality one of the most universal principles in nature.—*New York Literary World*.

THE FACTORY-GIRLS IN LOWELL, U.S.—I saw them going to dinner, in twos and threes, arm-in-arm, all with hoods or bonnets, and perhaps one-half of them with green veils, having the looks of farmers' daughters in our own country when, in their ordinary clothing a little tidied, they go on errand into a village shop. At night I went out into the main street, and saw hundreds of them "a shopping," in perfect security that in this town of more than thirty thousand inhabitants there was not one person who dared to offer them an insult, either by word or look!—Mr. Prentice in the *Manchester Times*. [We are glad to learn that Mr. Prentice's interesting letters are about to be republished in a cheap form. The observations of so keen and intelligent an observer of the institutions and habits of our transatlantic brethren are well worthy of being put into a more durable shape than is offered in the columns of a newspaper.]

DANGER OF REVERIE.—Do anything innocent rather than give yourself up to reverie. I can speak on this point from experience. At one period of my life I was a dreamer—a castle builder. Visions of the distant and future took the place of present duty and activity. I spent hours in reverie. I suppose I was seduced, in part, by physical debility. But the body suffered as much as the mind. I found, too, that the imagination threatened to inflame the passions; and that, if I meant to be virtuous, I must dismiss my musings. The conflict was a hard one. I resolved, prayed, resisted, sought refuge in occupation, and at length triumphed. I beg you to avail yourself of my experience.—*Memoir of Dr. Channing*.

FAMILIES OF LITERARY MEN.—With the exception of the noble Surrey, we cannot point out a representative in the male line of any English poet. The blood of beings of that order can be seldom traced far down, even in the female line. There is no English poet prior to the middle of the eighteenth century—and, we believe, no great author, except Clarendon and Shaftesbury—of whose blood we have any inheritance among us. Chaucer's only son died childless: Shakspeare's line expired in his daughter's only daughter. None of the other dramatists of that age left any progeny: neither did Rayleigh, nor Bacon, nor Cowley, nor Butler. The granddaughter of Milton was the last of his blood. Newton, Locke, Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Hume, Gibbon, Cowper, Gray, Walpole, Cavendish (and we might greatly extend the list), never married. Neither Bolingbroke, nor Addison, nor Warburton, nor Johnson, nor Burke, transmitted their blood.

GIBBON'S OPINION OF CHRISTIANITY.—Philosophy still exercised her temperate sway over the human mind; but the cause of virtue derived very feeble support from the influence of the pagan superstition. Under these discouraging circumstances, a prudent magistrate might observe, with pleasure, the progress of a religion which diffused among the people a pure, benevolent, and universal system of ethics, adapted to every duty and every condition of life, recommended as the will and reason of the supreme Deity, and enforced by the sanction of eternal rewards and punishments.—*Gibbon's Decline and Fall*.

THE POET KEATS AS A SCHOOL-BOY.—At this time he was between four and five years old, and later he was sent, with his brothers, to Mr. Clarke's school at Enfield, which was then in high repute. Harrow had been at first proposed, but was found to be too expensive. A maternal uncle of the young Keats's had been an officer in Duncannon's ship in the action of Camperdown, and had distinguished himself there both by his signal bravery and by his peculiarly lofty stature, which made him a mark for the enemy's shot; the Dutch admiral said as much to him after the battle. This sailor-uncle was the ideal of the boys, and filled their imagination when they went to school with the notion of keeping up the family's reputation for courage. This was manifested in the elder [younger] brother by a passive manliness, but in John and Tom by the fiercest pugnacity. John was always fighting; he chose his favourites among his school-fellows from those that fought the most readily and pertinaciously; nor were the brothers loth to exercise their mettle even on one another. This disposition, however, in all of them, seems to have been combined with much tenderness, and, in John, with a passionate sensibility, which exhibited itself in the strongest contrasts. Convulsions of laughter and of tears were equally

frequent with him, and he would pass from one to the other almost without an interval. He gave vent to his impulses with no regard for consequences; he violently attacked an usher who had boxed his brother's ears, and on the occasion of his mother's death, which occurred suddenly, in 1810 (though she had lingered for some years in a consumption), he hid himself in a nook under the master's desk for several days, in a long agony of grief, and would take no consolation from master or friend. The sense of humour, which almost universally accompanies a deep sensibility, and is perhaps but the reverse of the medal, abounded in him; from the first, he took infinite delight in any grotesque originality or novel prank of his companions, and, after the exhibition of physical courage, appeared to prize these above all other qualifications. His indifference to be thought well of as a good boy, was as remarkable as his facility in getting through the daily tasks of the school, which never seemed to occupy his attention, but in which he was never behind the others. His skill in all manly exercises, and the perfect generosity of his disposition, made him extremely popular; he combined, writes one of his schoolfellows, a terrier-like resoluteness of character with the most noble placability; and another mentions that his extraordinary energy, animation, and ability, impressed them all with a conviction of his future greatness, but rather in a military or some such active sphere of life, than in the peaceful arena of literature. This impression was no doubt unconsciously aided by a rare vivacity of countenance and very beautiful features. His eyes, then, as ever, were large and sensitive, flashing with strong emotions or suffused with tender sympathies, and more distinctly reflected the varying impulses of his nature than when under the self-control of maturer years; his hair hung in thick brown ringlets round a head diminutive for the breadth of the shoulders below it; while the smallness of the lower limbs, which in later life marred the proportion of the person, was not then apparent, any more than the undue prominence of the lower lip, which afterwards gave his face too pugnacious a character to be entirely pleasing, but at that time only completed such an impression as the ancients had of Achilles—joyous and glorious youth, everlasting striving.—*Life and Letters of John Keats, by R. M. Milnes.*

A NOBLE REPLY.—It was a beautiful turn that was given by a great lady, who being asked where her husband was when he lay concealed for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy, resolutely answered that she had hid him. This confession drew her before the King (Charles II.), who told her that nothing but her discovering where her lord was could save her from the torture. "And will that do?" said the lady. "Yes," replied the King, "I give you my word for it." "Then," said she, "I have hid him in my heart; there, and there alone, you'll find him!"—*Starling's Noble Deeds of Women.*

DANGERS WHICH ATTEND THE FAITHFUL STUDENT AND COURAGEOUS PREACHER OF GOD'S WORD.—Perhaps a hint to popular and eloquent preachers of what are called evangelical sentiments—if any such should chance to honour my work with their perusal—may not be without its use, and may be taken kindly. Never, my good friends, proclaim new, and clearer, and more scriptural views of divine truth than those to which your hearers have been in the habit of listening and receiving, even although they should be imparted to you. Popularity, you know, is your aim; perhaps, also, the acquisition of the means of living. Nay, do not wince: make the admission honestly at once. Remember that I have been behind the scenes, and know all about the matter. Under such circumstances you cannot afford to irritate your hearers; and irritation, with its usual unpleasant consequences, would be the necessary result of any attempt on your part, by bringing the word of God more purely and spiritually under their notice, to carry them forward in the divine life. Keep them, therefore, as much as possible moving in a circle—going the same dull and perpetual round of practices, duties, and doctrines. Tell them what they already know, and already relish. Make them fancy that they are learning, certainly; but all the while take care to be merely tossing to them views which they already have, and with the truth and perfect accuracy of which they are fully satisfied. Never, by leading them to think they have been deceived, offend their prejudices. Thus to act gratifies their self-love. Some talent and considerable experience, no doubt, are required to manage all this well. There must be variety in the topics selected, as well as in the phraseology employed—there must be human eloquence—there must be frequent and powerful appeals to the feelings of your auditory—their itching ears must be tickled—their self-righteous notions must be adroitly managed and gratified—their Pharisaical prejudices must be taken advantage of. Thus matters will go on smoothly. Priest and people will continue cherishing towards each other sentiments of mutual esteem and satisfaction. But no higher and more spiritual views of divine truth—no attempt at real teaching—if you value your influence, your peace of mind, and your pocket. Supposing you to proclaim what is really spiritual, God, it is true, may bless you; or rather, his own truth. He may make you the honoured instrument of carrying forward in heavenly sentiments and vital godliness some of his dear children. But what of that? Think of the awful risk to yourself at which this good would be accomplished. For one whom you are made the means of enlightening, you irritate, you make your enemies, you lose perhaps ten, perhaps a hundred, of those who formerly hung on your lips, and almost worshipped you. Even those to whom you are made the means of imparting higher views may not suffi-

ciently appreciate the value of the blessing, and may, by their coldness and apathy, add to the feelings of vexation and disappointment of which the open opposition of former supporters is productive. No, no, my friends; no such foolish conduct as this should ever be yours. It is a capital maxim for you, and one to be constantly borne in mind and acted on by you, that "whatever is new in theology is therefore necessarily false." Never mind, although God's word should contradict this. Matt. xiii. 52. What have you or your hearers to do with that word, except as it can be rendered a means of promoting your mutual self-satisfaction? Expediency, denominated usefulness, you know is the principle upon which you are acting; and, therefore, by a regard to expediency let your whole procedure be regulated. And yet, dear friends, why address you in this strain? Why pretend to communicate to you instruction or warning as to this matter? You are far better adepts in the system of religious jugglery than I can expect to make you. You understand—and, by your mode of dealing with them, you show that you understand—of what materials your respective congregations are composed, and how they require to be managed. To you, therefore, I have no information to convey; but it may be that some young, amiable, sanguine preacher, is not exactly aware of the dangers attendant on a faithful and growing exposition of divine truth in its purity and spirituality. To him I say, Beware!—A Note at p. 404 of "The Three Grand Exhibitions of Man's Enmity to God," by David Thom, Bold-street Chapel, Liverpool.

GLEANINGS.

In a case which came before a London police court, one day last week, it was stated that the shirt makers of London pay fifteen pence for making a dozen shirts, and that a female thus employed could not earn more than 3½d. per day!

A whole family of the name of Lawrence, at Eastry, in Kent, has had a narrow escape from death, owing to being poisoned with eating preserved sloes. One of the children died.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—So far are the Scotch fishermen from consulting the barometer, they actually dislike it. One of them lately remarked, in reference to the one at the port of Aberdeen, that there never had been good weather since it had been put up!

A CAUTION.—"Wanted to borrow £50, for six weeks, for which property will be deposited of treble the value."—The above is a very common form of advertisement in the daily and other papers. Such announcements proceed from common informers, and are inserted to entrap parties into infringement of the Pawnbrokers' Act.—*City of London Trade Protection Circular.*

Dr. Arnott, of Brighton, says in the *Lancet*: "A degree of cold below the freezing point of water is, I believe, a new agent in therapeutics, which could, probably, be usefully employed for various other important purposes. A solution of salt, of a very low temperature, by acting on the exposed nerve, might at once, and permanently, remove toothache."

THE TAIL OF THE SIN.—"A lady who was desirous to try the impossible task of serving both God and mammon, having consulted a venerable clergyman some time ago whether she might not still enjoy a taste for dress and fashion without being sinfully vain, he replied in the negative, adding—'Whenever the tail of a fox becomes visible out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is there.'"

According to the *London Tablet*, an Irish juror on a trial for treason or sedition may honestly give a verdict of not guilty, if he disapproves of the Union, and thinks that the Imperial Government ought to be abolished. By parity of reasoning, a disciple of Leroux or Louis Blanc, in the jury box, might acquit a pickpocket, in furtherance of the doctrine touching community of property.

At a Birmingham meeting in support of Moravian missions, the Rev. B. Harvey (an Antigua missionary) said that the mission in that island supported itself and contributed largely to the general fund of the United Brethren; and during the famine in Ireland two years since, the field negroes of Antigua exclusively contributed £144 to the relief fund.

The *Liverpool Journal* gravely suggests that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain should decline the honour of ever sitting in sage conference in the New Houses of Parliament, Westminster, and immediately fix upon Birkenhead as the most suitable place for all purposes of general utility where to hold their future deliberations.

IRISH ADVERTISEMENTS.—The *Hue and Cry* of the 7th inst., under the head of "Cork County," advertises as "stolen" a "red mare with a bad mouth fourteen hands high!" and as "lost," a "mare, between a pony and a horse, with a long tail about fourteen hands high!" The tail of the one mare would just serve as a measure for the mouth of the other! There are also, in the same paper, the following descriptions of property stolen in Dublin county:—"One silver inkstand, with a place for two bottles, one being oval glass in the centre, two grooves for pens which stood on four feet, marked with a cockatrice's crest!" "A gentleman's gold ring, with a light lavender stone, with a man's head engraved on a lady's small work-box!"

A YOUNG OURANG-OUTANG has lately been brought to the Garden of Plants, Paris, and is the object of almost universal curiosity. The animal is only six months old, but has all the appearance of a child aged three years, of a grave and reflecting character. He is at the same time very affectionate, shaking hands kindly, but with a certain Arabian solemnity, with the keepers. He feeds delicately, taking roast meat, wine, chocolate, and even liqueurs. Being very susceptible of cold, he sleeps between a large cat and a rough-coated dog, and wraps them both as well as himself in a blanket. In the daytime he is dressed in a red-coloured blouse and white pantaloons.

POETRY.

THE WORLD-SET.

How will this planet set?
Will thronging angels hover round its bier?
Will heavenly music dirge the dying sphere?
How will this planet set?

How will this planet set?
Will eyes be heavenward? hearts be hopeful then?
Will joyful calmness meet the Judge of Men?
How will this planet set?

How will this planet set?
Calm and serene as sets a summer's sun?
As sinks a Christian when his work is done?
How will this planet set?

How will this planet set?
As flows a river gently into ocean—
Making sweet music with its own soft motion?
As dies a summer wave upon the shore—
With borrowed trophies of its passage o'er?
How will this planet set?

How will this planet set?
Will men be brethren? will they dwell in peace?
Will swords be ploughshares? will all rancour cease?
Thus, will this planet set?

Or will this planet set
In the thick gloom of war, of blood, of night!
Will Tophet's arches ring with wild delight
When this great planet sets?

Say, shall this planet set
Mid ruins of God's altars overthrown?
Say, shall it set in wrath? alone? alone?
No—thus it must not set!

A certain answer we can never find—
Futurity is hope—not certainty;
But onward with the Gospel and the Mind,
And there is hope that we may yet be free.
Progression the watchword of to-day—
Oh, may it be a passion—and a wing
To bear us on, to keep from wandering,
Midst the dim mazes of our obscure way!

Futurity is hope, and it does seem
Not all the vision some would have us deem
That the world, waking from its age-long sleep,
Shall rise majestic from its slumber deep—
Like Samson, snap the feeble cords that bind
Its idle trance, and give them to the wind.

Time, with its ever, ever-speeding wheel,
Has urged us on, till we can almost feel
The music of that day enwrap the soul,
Its deep delight o'er all the senses roll.

Yes, we do hope, and fervently believe,
That ere this planet's winter shall arrive
It shall a summer's pleasant rays receive,
When Liberty, Religion, Man, shall thrive!
That it shall have a glorious sunset,
And God into his bosom gather it!
And though the horizon late with blood was red,
A sun-bright morn is rising from its bed. H. A.

• The French Revolution of 1848.

TRUTH.

Go, make the mountain quail, and shake the rock,
Dissolve the waves, the adamant block;
Divert the whirlwind from its wonted track,
And drive the lightning and the thunder back:
Go, check the grass,—frustrate the ear of corn,
Invade the sound that echoes to the horn,
Congeal the sunbeam, dissipate the flood,
And prove the action which produces blood;—
Yet, Truth, thou shalt not one iota stir,
Or cause it through eternity to err. J. R. PRIOR.

SONNET.

THE YOUNGER SISTER.

Rome's younger sister hath a brow that's fair,
And with a certain gracefulness she stands,
And pomp extern, which gives to her commands
Authority 'mong such as smitten are
With worldly trappings, and with tinsel glare.
But ah, I ween, she hath not milk-white hands,
As her most passionate lovers might declare:
Her garments too are spotted here and there,
And at her girdle hangs a whip, which bands
Of saintly men once drove to foreign lands.
Besides all this, she hath, of late, made bare
That arm of hers, which truthful history brands
Of strength malign, as though she would prepare
To grasp that whip again; but let her if she dare.
Wendover, Bucks. J. S.

PARLIAMENTARY PICTURES.

WEST RIDING.

(From the *Standard of Freedom*.)

As roll the placid stream along
Its onward course serenely strong,
Through rocks and ravines calmly wending,
Yet ever to the ocean tending:
The thunder-storm may burst around—
The awful earthquake shake the ground—
The varying moments in their flight
Bring the contrasting day and night;
While seasons, on their shifting range,
Visit its shores with constant change,
Still it flows on, until its strength
Reaches the ocean-goal at length.

Such is the power, the influence
Of sober thought and quiet sense.
It knows no reflux—no delay—
But takes its most majestic way
Spite of resistance, rolling on
Until its noble work is done.

'Tis not the cataract's noisy shock,
Which, dashing down the mountain rock,
With its impetuous rush surprises,
That in its progress fertilizes.
No! but the gentle, quiet tide,
Kissing the flowers on each side,
And moving still, with steps serene,
Through laughing vales and meadows green.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—At the close of the first six months of 1848, the principal railway companies, with the exception of the South-Eastern, have all declared reduced dividends.

SUDDEN THOUGHTS.—A man would do well to carry a pencil in his pocket and write down the thoughts of the moment. Those that come unsought for are commonly the most valuable, and should be secured, because they seldom return.—*Lord Bacon.*

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—It is only in the ignorance of the people, and in their consequent imbecility, that Governments or demagogues can find the means of mischief.—*Professor Austin on Jurisprudence.*

BIRTHS.

Sept. 12, at Clapham-rise, the wife of the Rev. ROBERT BICK-
NETH, of a son.
Sept. 15, at No. 1, Latham-street, Preston, the wife of the
Rev. JAMES SPENCER, M.A., of a son.
Sept. 17, at Romsey, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS FISON, of a
daughter.
Sept. 18, at Leeds, the wife of the Rev. ROBERT BREWER, of
a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev.
W. ROSE, Mr. EDWARD WALL, nephew of the Rev. William
Howe, missionary to the South Seas, to Miss T. GERRARD, of
Hindley.
Sept. 12, in Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, Rochdale, by the
Rev. E. C. Lewis, Mr. JOHN ASHWORTH to Miss MARY CLEGG.
Sept. 12, at the Independent Chapel, Andover, by the Rev. R.
Elliott, of Devizes, MARY ELIZABETH, the only surviving daughter
of the late T. H. AYERS, Esq., of Tower-hill, London, to Mr.
J. H. Elliott, surgeon, of the former place.
Sept. 12, at St. Mary's Church, Southampton, by the Rev. R.
Dampier, WILLIAM PALMER, jun., Esq., of London, to JANE
MITCHELL, second daughter of John TRESTRILL, Esq., of
Southampton.
Sept. 14, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the father
of the bride, Mr. THOMAS WILCOX, ironmonger, of Leamington,
to MARY JANE, third daughter of the Rev. J. W. PERCY, of
Warwick.
Sept. 14, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the father
of the bride, Mr. THOMAS BOYES HEATHCOTE, bookseller, of
Warwick, to MARTHA KIRKMAN, fifth and youngest daughter of
the Rev. J. W. PERCY, of Warwick.
Sept. 14, at Brighton, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester,
the Rev. ROBERT SEYMOUR NASH, M.A., curate of Stone, Wor-
cestershire, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of the Right Hon.
W. Y. PERL, of Baginton-hall, Warwickshire.
Sept. 14, at Scarborough, by the Rev. B. Evans, HENRY
MORGAN, Esq., third son of the Rev. T. Morgan, of Birming-
ham, to Hannah, only daughter of T. M. LIVETT, Esq.
Sept. 14, by the Rev. W. Thorn, at the Independent Chapel,
Winchester, Mr. SAMUEL NEWMAN to Miss ELIZA BULL, both of
that city. This is the 24th wedding in the above place of
worship.

DEATHS.

Sept. 5, at his residence, St. Ives, aged 40, MARY ANN, the
wife of G. G. DAY, Esq., leaving her husband and eight chil-
dren, who, with her family, her friends, and the poor of St. Ives,
deeply deplore her loss.
Sept. 10, at the house of his father, the Rev. G. Pritchard, of
Pentonville, after a long and painful affliction, borne with
Christian fortitude, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS
PRITCHARD, late of the firm of Cartwright and Pritchard, 57,
Chancery-lane.
Sept. 11, at her house at Brixton, aged 60, ANN, relict of R.
GEORGE, Esq., late of Rochester.
Sept. 13, Mr. JOHN EDWARD LEA, bookseller and stationer, 2,
Westgate-street, Gloucester.
Sept. 13, aged 21 weeks, ISABELLA, the only child of the Rev.
T. THOMAS, of Wellingborough.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMER-
CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English Stock Market has undergone scarcely
any variation since our last, and prices are without any
material change.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday)
evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—
Three per Cent. Consols, 86 to 1. Bank Stock, 195½
to 196½. Reduced Threes were 86½ to 1. Three-and-a-
Quarter per Cents., 87 to 1; Long Annuities, 8½.
India Stock, 234 to 235; India Bonds, 27s. to 30s.
premium. Exchequer Bills, June, 24s. to 27s.;
March, 29s. to 32s. premium.

In Foreign Stocks the business has very slightly in-
creased, and shares to any large amount are become un-
saleable. One-half per cent., however, has been about
the extent of the variation in most of the bonds dealt in.

The Railway Share Market, the peculiar state of which
we noticed last week, has sunk now to such a low point
that holders seem incredulous and buyers more irreso-
lute than ever. Sales, consequently, are daily pressed
under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and
prices are driven lower and lower. The following table
shows the fall in the market value of shares in the prin-
cipal railways since the first week in September, 1847:—

Railway.	1847.	1848.	Fall.
Eastern Counties	£184	£134	£50
Great Western	105	89	16
London, Brighton, and South Coast	47½	27½	20
London and North-Western	165	111	54
London and South-Western	60	37½	22½
Midland	116½	86½	29½
Norfolk	101	59	42
South-Eastern	33½	24½	9
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	34½	28	6½
York and North-Midland	78	58	20

* A call of £5 per share having been paid since Sept., 1847,
makes this fall equal to £21.

The market rallied a little on Monday and Tuesday,
but with no signs of a permanent improvement.

The accounts received on Friday by the "Cambria"
steamer from America state that there was plenty of
grain available for exportation, although at that date the
stocks at the sea-board were rather low.

The reports from Hamburg, Amsterdam, Berlin, and
other continental stock and money marts, are unfavour-
able, as the natural result of the anomalous and uncer-
tain, when not disturbed, state of political affairs in
various parts of the Continent. The Schleswig-Holstein
question, now more complicated than before, and appar-
ently the prospect of a settlement as distant as ever,
being the main cause of deranging stock and share
values abroad.

The private accounts received from Paris state that
the Government treasury was again exceedingly low,
and that the want of funds was proving very embarrass-
ing to the Ministry.

Wheat, as will be seen from our market report, under-
went no alteration in price on Monday, and considering
the fair supply from abroad which can be speedily
obtained, we do not expect to see it higher this winter
than it is at present. The imports of produce have been
rather considerable during the past week, while the
home and export deliveries are small, and prices for
many articles are lower. Sugar, tea, rice, coffee, &c.,

have been at reduced rates. Indigo, wool, and similar
goods have had a fair sale. The official returns of con-
sumption to August 5 show an increase of 15,927 tons in
sugar, a decrease of 602,745 lbs. in coffee, an increase of
1,371,352 lbs. in tea, 103,456 lbs. in tobacco, while our
total exports declined £4,747,588.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 15.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32,
for the week ending on Saturday the 9th day of Sept., 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	26,958,875
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	12,402,140
Silver Bullion	556,735
£26,958,875	£26,958,875

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000
Reserve	3,828,667
Public Deposits (in- cluding Exche- quer, Savings' Banks, Commis- sioners of Na- tional Debt, and Dividend Ac- counts)	5,460,328
Other Deposits	8,771,338
Seven-day and other Bills	991,858
£33,605,191	£33,605,191

Dated the 14th day of September, 1848.

M. MARNHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered
for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and
7th William IV., c. 85:—
The Brunswick Chapel, Runcorn.
The Wesley Chapel, Leamington Priors.

BANKRUPTS.

ABBOTT, CHARLES, Lower Edmonton, Middlesex, market gar-
dener, September 27, October 24: solicitor, Mr. Archer, Harpur-
street, Red Lion-square.

ASHWORTH, JONATHAN ROBINSON, Manchester, fustian manu-
facturer, September 28, October 26: solicitors, Mr. Newman,
Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Willoughby, Manchester.

BELL, JAMES, South Shields, ship broker, September 27, Oc-
tober 19: solicitors, Mr. Plumptre, Temple; and Mr. Cram,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BROWN, HENRY CAREY, Winchester, builder, September 29,
October 24: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street,
Cheapside.

COXFORD, PHILIP, Mary's-place, Hertford-road, timber mer-
chant, September 26, October 24: solicitor, Mr. Atkinson,
Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

CURRIE, DAVID GIBSON, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire,
draper, September 29, October 27: solicitors, Mr. Stretton,
Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Phillips, Cardiff.

FLINT, WILLIAM, Manchester, builder, September 28, Oc-
tober 20: solicitors, Mr. Abbott, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr.
Bennett, Manchester.

HARTMAN, JOHN, Liverpool, boot and shoe manufacturer,
September 29, October 20: solicitors, Mr. Kennedy, Chancery-
lane; and Mr. Henry, Liverpool.

JACKSON, JOHN, Lakenby, Yorkshire, builder, September 26,
October 24: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street;
Mr. Allison, Darlington; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

FRANK, WILLIAM, Liverpool, draper, September 29, October 20:
solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside; Mr.
Sale, Worthington; and Mr. Shipman, Manchester.

STRONG, THOMAS, Walsall, Staffordshire, retail brewer,
September 26, October 26: solicitor, Mr. Tarleton, Birmingham.

WIDNALL, GEORGE FREDERICK, Edgware-road, Paddington,
stationer, September 20, October 27: solicitor, Mr. Greatorex,
Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

WILSON, MICHAEL, Leeds, grocer, September 28, October 23:
solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr.
Shackleton, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FAIRBAIRN, JAMES, Hallyburton, farmer, September 19, Oc-
tober 10.

HEPBURN, ALEXANDER, Port-Gordon, Banffshire, corn factor,
September 21, October 12.

INGLIS, DAVID, and INGLIS, JAMES, Cromwell Park, near
Perth, manufacturers, September 12, 21.

JAMIESON, WILLIAM, Forres, merchant, September 23, Oc-
tober 14.

LINDSAY, ADAM, Glasgow, cabinet maker, September 21,
October 12.

MUIR, GEORGE, and MUIR, ADAM, Ferguslie of Paisley,
farmers, September 21, October 20.

DIVIDENDS.

T. Crowther, Liverpool, wine merchant, 1st div. of 3s. 10d.;
October 18, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liver-
pool.—T. M'Far, W. Hadfield, and E. Thompson, Liverpool,
merchants, 1st div. of 7½d.; October 18, and any subsequent
Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool.—C. Williams, Liverpool,
flour dealer, 1st div. of 1s. 3d.; October 18, and any subsequent
Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, September 19.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

BARRATT, J. C., Strand, carver, September 16.

HOLMES, A., Manningham, Yorkshire, worsted spinner,
September 11.

BANKRUPTS.

CHARLTON, JOHN HORATIO, Hales Owen, Worcestershire,
tailor, September 28, October 26: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram
and Co., Birmingham; and Messrs. Hayes, Hales Owen.

CROUDSON, WILLIAM, Wigan, Lancashire, iron merchant,
October 2, 23: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row;
and Messrs. Woodcock and Co., Wigan.

DUCKWORTH, JAMES, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire, provision
dealer, October 2, 23: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co.,
Temple; and Mr. Taylor, Manchester.

FRYMAN, STEPHEN GILBERT, Rye, Sussex, wine merchants,
September 29, October 31: solicitors, Messrs. Baldeley,
Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

GAY, RICHARD, Dover, mustard manufacturer, September 29,
October 31: solicitors, Messrs. Bischoff and Cox, Coleman-
street.

HUNT, ISAAC, Islington, waterproof cover manufacturer,
September 26, October 31: solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Guildhall-
chambers.

MOSELEY, HENRY, and MURPHY, JAMES BRABAZON, Derby,
carvers, September 29, November 3: solicitors, Mr. Gadsby,
Derby; and Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

MOYLE, RICHARD, Penryn, Cornwall, ironmonger, Sept. 28,
Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs. Baker and Co., Lime-street; and
Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

PEARSON, EDWARD, Norwich, modeller, Sept. 29, Oct. 31:
solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Blake, Falcon-street, Aldersgate.

RENDER, JOHN, and RENDER, EDWARD, York, tailors, Oct. 2
and 30: solicitors, Mr. Nixon, Clifford's-inn; Mr. Pratt, York;
and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

ROBSON, SHADRACH, sen., Watlass Bedale, Yorkshire, farmer,
Sept. 27, Oct. 31: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, Bury-
court, St. Mary-axe.

WATSON, WILLIAM, Golden Valley, Derbyshire, innkeeper,
Sept. 29, Nov. 3: solicitors, Messrs. Stephens and Co., Queen-
street; and Mr. Jessop, Alfreton.

YATES, JOHN, sen., Colton, Staffordshire, corn merchant, Oct.
3, Nov. 7: solicitors, Messrs. Palmer, Rugely and Smith, Bir-
mingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BRYAN, JAMES, Glasgow, grocer, September 25, October 16.
HENDERSON, GEORGE, Leith, clothier, September 25, Oc-
tober 16.

PATERSON, THOMAS, Glasgow, spirit dealer, September 22,
October 23.

PATISON, JAMES, and TURNER, W. A., Glasgow, thread manu-
facturers, September 25, October 16.

RUSSELL, JAMES, and SOMERVILLE, W., Glasgow, cotton
spinners, September 25, October 17.

ROBERTSON, JOHN, Leith, spirit dealer, September 25, Oc-
tober 16.

THOMPSON, THOMAS, Glasgow, manufacturer, September 25,
October 19.

MARKETS.

RK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 18.

There was only a moderate supply of English Wheat to this
morning's market, and having little or no improvement in the
quality of the new Wheats, the trade was rather heavy, unless
for superior dry samples, which fetched 1s. to 2s. per qr. above
last Monday's prices. In other sorts there was no alteration.
The best Foreign Wheat met a steady consumptive demand, and
floating cargoes were in request. Barley was dull and rather
cheaper, unless fine new for malting. In Malt not much doing.
Beans and Peas maintained last week's prices, and fine white
boiling Peas readier sale. We had not so many buyers of Oats
to-day, but the arrivals were not extensive, and prices fully as
high. Good fresh Flour sold pretty readily, but not dearer.
Linseed and Cakes maintained their prices, and Cakes met a
free sale. For Rapeseed and Carawayseed very little demand.
The current prices as under.

Wheat—	s.	d.	Malt, Ordinary	s.	d.
Essex, Suffolk, and	42	60	Pale	54	62
Kent, Red	45	65	Barley	28	31
Ditto White	46	57	Rye	37	38
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	46	57	Peas, Hog	34	40
Yorksh. Red	46	57	Maple	40	42
Northumberland ..	46	56	Boilers	31	34
Scotch, White	43	54	Beans, Ticks	33	36
Ditto Red	41	55	Pigeon	33	37
Devon, and Somers-	49	60	Harrow	19	23
set, Red	49	60	Oats, Feed	23	26
Ditto White	46	53	Fine	20	26
Flour, per sk. (Town)	46	53	Poland	20	26
Barley	28	34	Potato	20	26
Malting	26	32			

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 9.

Wheat	56s. 10d.	Wheat	52s. 8d.
Barley	32 4	Barley	31 2
Oats	22 0	Oats	21 11
Rye	33 8	Rye	31 3
Beans	39 1	Beans	37 5
Peas	41 6	Peas	37 4

DUTIES.

Wheat	5 0	Rye	2 0
Barley	2 0	Beans	2 0
Oats	2 0	Peas	2 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 18.

To-day we were again somewhat heavily supplied with Foreign
Stock, a large portion of which was of very middling and in-
ferior quality. All breeds met a dull sale at drooping prices. The
supply of home-fatted Beasts on offer this morning was very ex-
tensive as to number, it considerably exceeding that shown on
this day se'nnight; but its general quality was comparatively
inferior, especially as relates to the droves from the western and
midland counties. The attendance of both town and country
buyers was by no means large, while the Beef trade ruled ex-
ceedingly heavy at a decline in the quotations of Monday last of
2d. per 8 lbs. We may observe, however, that a few of the very
primest Scots were disposed of with difficulty at 4s. per 8 lbs.
A large number of Beasts were driven out unsold at the close of
business. From the northern districts we received about 1,200
short-horns; from the eastern, western, and midland counties
1,100 Herefords, runts, Devons, short-horns, and Irish Beasts;
from other parts of England 1,200 of various breeds; and from
Scotland 22 horned and polled Scots, partly by railway. The
remainder of the Bullock supply was derived from abroad and
the neighbourhood of London. There was a slight falling off in
the number of Sheep; nevertheless, the demand for that de-
scription of stock was heavy, and prices receded 2d. per 8 lbs.
A few very superior old Downs—which were scarce—produced
5s. per 8 lbs. Long-woolled Sheep generally were very dull.
There was a fair average number of Lambs in the market. All
kinds moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. The sale
for Calves was far from active, yet Friday's advanced rates were
mostly supported. For Pigs the inquiry was steady, at last
week's improvement in value. Neat small Porkers sold as high
as 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	3 10 to 5 0	Pork	4 0 to 5 2
Lambs	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,185	9,680	456
Monday	4,708	7,400	216

NEWGATE AND LEAENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 18.

NEWCASTLE and LEANESHALE MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 18.					
Per 8 lbs. by the carcase					
Inferior Beef	2s. 8d.	to 2s. 10d.	Int. Mutton	3s. 6d.	to 3s. 10d.
Middling do	3 0	3 2	Mid. ditto	4 0	4 4
Prime large	3 2	3 4	Prime ditto	4 6	4 8
Prime small	3 4	3 6	Veal.....	3 6	4 4
Large Pork	3 8	4 8	Small Pork.....	4 10	5 4
Lambs	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.				

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The demand for Butter has improved. Sales to a respectable
extent have been effected on board and landed. About the
middle of last week buyers appeared and operated rather freely,
as sellers met them at a decline of from 1s. to 3s. per cwt.
Prices subsequently rallied. Carlow, 78s. to 84s.; Carrick, 80s.
to 83s.; Waterford, 75s. to 78s.; Limerick, 77s. to 80s.; Sligo
and Tralee, 73s. to 75s. per cwt. landed, and in proportion on
board. Stocks slightly increased. Market closed with appear-
ances more promising and healthy than for some time past.
Foreign participated in the improvement, and prices advanced
2s. to 3s. per cwt.—Bacon.—Irish singed sides were partially
neglected early in the week, but more saleable towards the close,
at prices varying from 60s. to 70s. per cwt.—Bale and Tierce
Middles.—Nothing done in Irish. American sold slowly, at
36s. to 46s. per cwt.—Hams and Lard.—No change in demand
or value.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 18.—We note a slight im-
provement in our trade for fresh goods, but stale things are still
neglected; the price demanded for such being so much beyond
that of Irish Butter, the stock of which is immense at this time.
Fine Dorset, 96s. to 98s. per cwt.; Middling, 90s. to 92s.;
Devon, 92s. to 94s.; Fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.

Butter, per cwt.	s.	d.	Cheese, per cwt.	s.	d.
Dorset	50	52	Double Gloucester	60	70
Carlow	84	—	Single	46	56
Sligo, 1st	80	84	Cheshire	56	74
Cork, 1st	84	86	Derby	63	66
Waterford	82	—	American	50	54
Limerick	83	—	Edam and Gouda	46	58
Foreign, prime—			Bacon, new	78	—
Friesland	98	—	Middle	50	60
Kiel	86	90	Hams, Irish	82	—
Fresh Butter, per doz.			Westmoreland ..	80	84
10s. 3d. to 11s. 0d.			York	84	90

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Some little disposition has lately been shown to buy Cloverseed at speculative prices, but the business actually done has been of little importance. Canaryseed was the turn dealer to-day. Mustard Seed sold more readily, and we quote rates 6d. to 1s. per bushel higher.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 30s. to 35s.; fine, 35s. to 36s.; white, 30s. to 40s. Cow Grass (nominal)..... 1s. to 1s. 6d. Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s. Linseed Cake (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£11 10s. to £12 10s. Trefoil (per cwt.)..... 15s. to 21s. Rapeseed, new (per last).....£27 to £30 Ditto Cake (per ton).....£4 15s. to £5 Mustard (per bushel) white..... 8s. to 11s.; brown nominal. Canary (per quarter)..... 80s. to 90s.; fine 90s. to 105s. Tares, Winter, per bush..... 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Caraway (per cwt.).....28s. to 29s.; new, 31s. to 32s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....28s. to 35s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....22s. to 45s. Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s. Linseed Cake (per ton).....£8 to £9 10s. Rape Cake (per ton).....£4 15s. to 5d. Coriander (per cwt.)..... 16s. to 20s. Hempseed, small (per qr.).....45s. to 48s.; Do. Dutch, 45s. to 47s. Tares (per qr.)..... 30s. to 35s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

Bales. Taken on speculation this year..... 57,050 " 1847..... 266,430 Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1847..... 363,530 " 1846..... 438,970 Forwarded unsold this year..... 37,610 Ditto, last year..... 31,086 Increase of import this year as compared with last..... 428,104 Increase in stock, as compared with last year..... 131,200 Quantity taken for consumption this year..... 964,700 " 1847, same period..... 757,000 Increase of quantity taken for consumption..... 207,700

SATURDAY.—There has been only a limited demand for Cotton to-day. The sales, 3,500 bales. Prices continue steady.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 18.—The quantity of Wool imported into London last week was large, amounting to 7,974 bales, and including 3,913 bales from Port Phillip, 1,205 from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,834 from Sydney, 714 from South Australia, and the rest from Germany, Bombay, &c. The public sales of Wool are still in progress at the Hall of Commerce, and are going off satisfactorily.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 18.—About 600 to 700 pockets of the new growth have reached our market, principally from Sussex and the Weald of Kent, some of which have been sold at from 56s. to 63s. None of the choicer growths of Mid. and East Kents have yet been received. The duty is estimated at £205,000 to £210,000.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, September 16.—There was a good supply of both fruit and vegetables at this morning's market, at the following prices:—Mulberries 6d. to 8d. per bottle. Peaches and Nectarines 4s. to 10s., and Apricots 1s. to 2s. per dozen. Melons 1s. to 3s. 6d., and Cucumbers 4d. to 9d. each. French Beans 1s. 6d. to 2s., Plums 3s. to 4s., Damsons 3s. to 4s. Apples 1s. 6d. to 4s., Pears 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d., and Onions for pickling 2s. to 4s. per half-sieve; Red Cabbages, 1s. 6d. to 5s., White ditto 6d. to 10d., Celery 1s. to 1s. 9d., and Horseradish 1s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen heads; Turnips 1s. 6d. to 2s., Carrots 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Onions 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., and Greens 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches; Hothouse Grapes 2s. to 4s., ditto Foreign 1s. to 1s. 6d., out-door ditto 4d. to 8d., Pine Apples 4s. 6d. to 6s., and Filberts 8d. to 1s. per lb.; Walnuts 1s. to 2s., and Gherkins 9d. to 1s. 3d. per hundred; Cos Lettuce 6d. to 8d. per score; Elderberries 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel basket.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 18.—Since our last report our market has ruled very active, and prices have advanced 2s. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling, to-day, at 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d.; and nearly equally high rates are demanded for forward delivery. Last week's delivery was good. Town Tallow is 47s. 6d. to 47s. 9d. per cwt., net cash. Rough Fat has risen to 2s. 8½d. per 8 lbs. Letters from St. Petersburg represent a good trade to be doing there, at improved quotations.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb. 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb. 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb. 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb. 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb. 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb. 4d. to 4½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 10s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Shearings, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

We have again to report that the opening of the Sugar market has a depressed appearance, and that a further decline of 6d. has been submitted to without stimulating buyers, so heavy is the stock on hand and so anxious are importers to make sales. 560 hhds. only of West India sold; 5,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, about one-fourth part bought in; 2,500 bags of Bengal found buyers also in public sale, the white Benares, of which 1,000 consisted, brought relative full prices, but grocery descriptions participated in the general decline. A fair amount of business has been done in Havannah and Brazil for exportation. The refined market must be considered 6d. lower than last week; lumps are quoted 48s. 6d. to 52s., standard quality 50s., and but a small amount of business done.

COFFEE.—Good ordinary native Ceylon sold heavily in public sale 27s. 6d. to 28s., which is a decline of fully 6d.; washed Rio sold 28s. 6d. to 29s., which were low prices; plantation Ceylon about sustained last week's prices.

Madras Rice sold steadily at 9s. 6d. to 10s., which was 3d. under last week's currency.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DO YOU SUFFER TOOTH-ACHE?—If so, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decaying spots, rendering defective teeth sound and painless. Recommended by Physicians and Surgeons of the highest eminence. PRICE ONE SHILLING only; similar to that sold at 2s. 6d. May be had of Chemists everywhere.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. J. Pady, Independent Minister, of Colyton, Devon, says:—"I applied it to two aching teeth, which have been quite easy ever since. I have waited to see whether the cure was lasting, which I am happy to say it is." W. Portway, of Clapton-hall, Dunmow, says:—"I have recommended it to fourteen persons, and in every case but one it has given that relief which they have long sought, and for which some of them have been at a very great expense; and the failure of that one was entirely through not properly mixing the enamel." Captain Thomas Wright, of No. 19 Newington-erectant, London, says:—"Brande's Enamel is the most effective and painless cure for tooth-ache I have ever found. I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers." Mr. J. Sergeant, of the Medical-hall, Linton, says:—"I have known your Enamel used in many instances with the most perfect and satisfactory effect. Two or three cases have occurred during the last few weeks, of persons who contemplated having their teeth extracted; but, from their comparative soundness, I recommended them to try Brande's Enamel, and I have since been pleased to hear, that in each instance the parties have not only been free from the tooth-ache, but the teeth, which were formerly an intolerable nuisance, have again become useful in mastication."—See numerous other testimonials in various newspapers, every one of which is strictly authentic.

If any difficulty in obtaining it occurs, send One Shilling and a Stamp to J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London, and you will ensure it by return of Post.

AGENTS WANTED.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES.

THE celebrity which these delicious COFFEES have attained is quite unparalleled. The enormous demand created for them throughout Great Britain and Ireland is a sufficient indication of the manner in which they are appreciated by those individuals and families who have made trial of them. The excellence of the COFFEES imported by JOHN CASSELL, and sold by his Agents, consists in their great strength, combined with a rich and mellow flavour, peculiar to the world's finest growths. At the same time they are sold at prices usually charged for very inferior articles. The following are the prices at which any quantity, from two ounces to one pound, may be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1, an excellent article..... 1s. 4d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2, cannot fail to give satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour..... 1s. 8d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3, to every connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat, combining the finest mountain growths of both Jamaica and Turkey..... 2s. 0d.

Each Package forms a handsome Catty, lined with lead, so that the aroma and essential oil—which constitute the excellence of a cup of really good Coffee—are most effectually preserved.

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—The great celebrity and extensive sale of the above Coffees, have induced others to send out articles which prove to be gross imitations. To prevent being thus imposed upon, buyers are requested to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and to see that the packages bear his signature, without which none are genuine.

*. All applications for this valuable AGENCY to be made direct to JOHN CASSELL, Abchurch-lane, London.

CAMPBINE at FOUR SHILLINGS per GALLON.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Carts are delivering Campbine weekly in all parts of London. Their Chain Spring Candle Lamps, Albert Night Lamps, and Children's and Servants' Bed-room Candle Lamps, are most extensively adopted. Deane's stock of Hall, Table, and other Varieties of Lamps, is receiving daily accession of what is novel and most useful, at the lowest remunerating prices.

DEANE, DRAY, and DEANE'S newly-invented CONCAVE RADIATING STOVE for Drawing and Dining-rooms is, with their PATENT COOKING STOVE, in daily operation. The approach of Autumn has produced a call for the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE, so necessary for Greenhouses, Sick-rooms, or Apartments not much in use.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Stove and Fender, Lamp and Bath Manufacturers, and Furnishing Ironmongers, Opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

COALS.

R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, (he may confidently say without exaggeration) that he can supply them with Coals better and cheaper than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has a contract with the Most Honourable Marquis of Londonderry and others for best Coals. He has ships of his own constructed to lower their masts and come above Bridge and deliver alongside his Wharf, (larger than ever known before, and which no other person has) by which he is enabled to supply Coals dry and of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small occasioned by it, at least 6d. per ton; ships delivery, &c., 1s., and Lighterage, 9d.

It is a good time for families to purchase their winter stocks. Coals are advancing and must advance very considerably within a month.

	For Cash
Best Sunderland Coals, well screened ..	25s. 2s. 6d.
Best Newcastle do. do.	24s. 2s. 6d.
Best Seconds do. do.	23s. 2s. 6d.

Welsh, Hartley, and Engine Coals on the best possible terms.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

PATENT BED FEATHER ALKALI WASHING FACTORY, 14, KINGSGATE-STREET, HOLBORN. Ladies should be careful to have their Beds, Mattresses, &c., freed from ALL THE IMPURITIES long using engenders, and be prepared against the coming pestilence.

THE EXPENSE IS TRIFLING.

The advantages have surprised 1087 families, who have had one to seventy each purified, and are all loud in its praise.

CERTIFICATE.

"I have sent three heavy beds to undergo this patent process, they have been returned full, dry, and fit for use, the surplus making a fourth excellent bed. Having recommended all my personal friends, I regard the same deserving general patronage and adoption."

ANDREW URE, M.D., R.F.S.

CHARLES HERRING, PATENTEE.

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THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished.....	0 15 0	0 15 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed.....	1 1 0	1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed.....	2 0 0	3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors.....	3 4 0	3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished.....	2 11 0	2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished.....	4 12 0	5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.....	3 12 6	5 5
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking orlath bottoms, polished Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round.....	6 6 0	7 15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0	2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	15 0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 8 0	0 5 0
Chi-ney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0	3 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	0 17 6

*. Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE importance of early attention to the TEETH can hardly be overrated. An incredible amount of discomfort, not to say suffering, may be prevented by submitting the TEETH of CHILDREN and YOUNG PERSONS to periodical inspection by competent Dentists. The too common practice of confiding to charlatans and empirics (who are in many instances journeyman jewellers) the treatment of the Teeth cannot but prove disastrous in the extreme, particularly where surgical skill is necessary, and has entailed a great amount of misery in after life. This may always be prevented by employing a properly educated and experienced practical DENTIST to examine, at short intervals, the state of the growing TEETH; this desideratum may be most satisfactorily obtained by applying to J. BEAVERS and CO., who will undertake the responsibility at a fixed amount per annum.

MESSRS. J. BEAVERS and CO., Surgeon Dentists to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, 29, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

ESTABLISHED 1730.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

THE CELEBRATED MANCHESTER MEDICINE, under the patronage of the Queen. The high and universal celebrity which ATKINSON AND BARKER'S ROYAL INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE continues to maintain, as a safe and agreeable Medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the Disorders to which Infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, whooping-cough, cowpox, or vaccine inoculation, and may be given with safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer Cordial!—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic!—but a veritable preservative of Infants! Mothers would do well in always keeping it in the Nursery. Many thousands of children are annually saved by this much-esteemed Medicine, which is an immediate remedy, and the infants rather like it than otherwise. In short, whether this Medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the PROPRIETOR feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is equally efficacious for Children or Adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind or obstructions in the digestive organs. It is highly recommended by the Faculty.

Prepared and sold by ROBERT BARKER, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. The 4s. 6d. bottles contain seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three-and-a-half times, the quantity of those at 1s. 1½d. each. Sold by

Sanger, 150, Oxford-street.	C. King, 34, Napier-street,
Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Hoxton New Town.	Miller, Pitfield-street, Hoxton
Oxford-street.	Old Town.
Towersey, Glasshouse-street,	Foster, Stoke Newington.
Regent-street.	Sheward, Cropley-street, New
Elkington, Edgware-road.	North-road.
Prout, 222, Strand.	Wilmott, Borough.
Gifford and Linden, Strand.	Kent, Blackfriars-road.
March, High Holborn.	Leare, Peckham.
Vines, Aldergate-street.	Tuck, Grove-street, Mile End-
Eade, 39, Goswell-street.	road.
Johnston, 68, Cornhill.	Coward, High-street, Stepney.
Osborne, Bishopsgate-street.	&c. &c.
Henderbouch, Hackney.	

Sold by all the Patent Medicine Houses and Wholesale Drugists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.; also by all Drugists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON AND BARKER" on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1739.

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NOW READY, Splendid Picture Frames and Ornamental Works, Inkstands, Dessert and Card Plates, Buckets, Bowls, Riding and Driving Whips; Cricket, Tennis, Racket, and Golf Balls, acknowledged to be better than any other descriptions; Medallions; various Devices; many other Articles, both useful and ornamental. Tubing for Garden and other purposes, will be found superior to any now in use.

The Cart Harness, Headstalls, Traces, &c., are worthy of particular attention, warranted to be as durable as leather, at much less expense. It is easily repaired, and requires no oiling.

The Boot Department is carried on as usual, under the superintendence of first-rate artists. All boots are warranted to be impervious to wet, and it may be remarked, keep your feet dry. Even the most prejudiced admit their superiority as to durability, ease, and comfort. We need only refer to those who wear them to prove this assertion. Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Clogs and Goshaws, and Soles. Mill and Leather Bands of every description. To the Nervous, the Gutta Serena Noiseless Curtain Rings are with confidence recommended instead of the old Brass ones now in use. Post-Office Orders payable to ALEXANDER THORN, 98, New Bond-street.

PREVENTION OF COUGHS AND COLDS.

PERSONS liable to attacks of Coughs and Colds, will entirely escape them by the occasional use of that celebrated remedy,

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS,

which have a pleasant taste, and never fail to give instant and permanent freedom from all irritation of the lungs. Upwards of 300 cures of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, &c., have been performed by this medicine (and published) during the last twelve months. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, by all medicine venders. Agents—Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

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